

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 99

BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1914.

ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE.
LIST OF DEPARTURES.
FROM BOMBAY FOR
MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES in 13 days.
BOMBAY TO LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in 14 days.
BOMBAY TO LONDON by sea in 20 days.
Except during the South West Monsoon when the journey will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
2nd May.	Arctia	7000	..	..
9th "	Gaetana	8000	..	11000
16th "	Persia	8000	..	..
23rd "	Arctia	7000	..	11000
30th "	Gaetana	8000	..	..
6th June	Persia	8000	..	11000
13th "	Arctia	7000	..	..
20th "	Gaetana	8000	..	11000
27th "	Persia	8000	..	..
4th July	Arctia	7000	..	11000
11th "	Gaetana	8000	..	..
18th "	Persia	8000	..	11000
25th "	Arctia	7000	..	..
1st Aug.	Gaetana	8000	..	11000
8th "	Persia	8000	..	..
15th "	Arctia	7000	..	11000
22nd "	Gaetana	8000	..	..
29th "	Persia	8000	..	11000

All the Company's Steamers are fitted with **WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.**
Passengers for India and Persia to connecting Steamers at Port Said.
Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12.30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.
Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.
*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.
The S. S. "ARCTIA" 7000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—
SINGLE RETURN.
"A" rate. "B" rate. "C" rate. "D" rate.
To MARSEILLES ..Rs. 594 or Rs. 495 Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-5.
.. LONDON ..Rs. 627 or Rs. 528 Rs. 940-5 or Rs. 792.
TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.
The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
For accommodation and further information apply to—
A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
P. O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton.	Arrival	Departure
Benaguru Maru	Kamoshita	5143	17th April	27th April
Kawachi Maru	Christiansen	5163	24th May	17th "
Yasuni Maru	Muraishi	4965	31st May	17th "
Yasuni Maru	Shiohara	5100	16th "	27th "

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES:—
Mumbai (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.
Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.
Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.
JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the Copies of Survivor or Survivors Rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.
The Bank issues drafts on North India.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).
AUTUMN SAILINGS 1914.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave India or Japan about.	Due Bombay about.
*City of Poona.	7467	2nd July	10th July	24th July
*City of Calcutta.	7830	1st Aug.	9th Aug.	23rd Aug.
*City of York.	7811	14th Aug.	22nd Aug.	5th Sep.
*City of Manches.	5551	22nd Aug.	..	14th Sep.
*City of Marcell.	8800	19th Sep.	28th Sep.	11th Oct.
*City of Glasgow.	6529	28th Sep.	6th Oct.	21st Oct.
*City of Paris.	9232	10th Oct.	18th Oct.	31st Oct.
*City of Poona.	7467	22nd Oct.	30th Oct.	13th Nov.
*City of Sparta.	5415	30th Oct.	14th Nov.	21st Nov.
*City of Calcutta.	7830	7th Nov.	14th Nov.	28th Nov.
*Trafalgar Hall.	5321	17th Nov.	25th Nov.	11th Dec.
*City of Manches.	5551	5th Dec.	..	28th Dec.

*Calling at Naples.
Calling at Marseilles.
†Calling Karachi direct.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
Marseilles London via Marseilles	Rs. 578	Rs. 891	Rs. 429	Rs. 649
London via Marseilles	652	1091	489	809
Liverpool London via Liverpool	605	957	462	704
Liverpool London via Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewards.
A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The fares advertised include Free Passage by S. S. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Canal Lines.
Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passages and full particulars apply to—
Bombay, Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 1880.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 45,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .. 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND .. 18,500,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at:
Antung Hsien, Liaoyang, Osaka
Changchun, Calcutta, Peking
Dairen, (Manchuria) London, Kyojin (Port
Hankow, Lyons, Arthur
Harbin, Fengtien, San Francisco
(Mukden), Shanghai
Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin
Kobe, Newchwang, Tokyo
New York, (Cal. U.S.A.) Tsingtau
Los Angeles, Cebu, Manila
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Subscribed Capital .. Rs. 2,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital .. Rs. 1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund .. Rs. 1,00,00,000
Head Office: 26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:
Calcutta, Chittagong, Zanzibar
Bombay, Rangoon, Bombay
Madras, Mandalay, Nairobi
Karachi, Colombo, Nakuru
Lahore, Rangoon, Kisumu
Amritsar, Newera-Eliya, Jinja
Delhi, Aden (Camp), Kampala
Canton, Tientsin, Entebbe
Cochin, Pointe
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—
FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.
Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Routes.
LINGA, 2185, Mon. 27th April 11 a.m. P. D. & C. M.
KASARA, 1195, Thur. 30th April, a.m. P. D. & C. M.
LHASA, 2184, Fri. 1st May 9 a.m. Direct
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
†Cutch Mandvie.
or later arrival of English mail steamer.
FOR KARACHI AND BUREH.
(Weekly.)
S. S. "KASARA," 1195 tons, on Thursday, the 30th April, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomrah.
FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)
S. S. "BARODA," 3,172 tons, on Thursday the 30th April, calling at Veraval, Mangalore, Karachi, Gwadar, Muscat, Jask, Pander Abbas, Hengam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomrah and Bureh.
FOR SEYDHEL EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly.)
Steamer. Tonnage. Sailing on or about.
†PUNDEA .. 3306 .. 14th May.
†PENTACOTTA .. 3418 .. 28th "
†PALAMCOTTA .. 3413 .. 11th June.
†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Seydheles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transshipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.
FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)
Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier, Bombay.
27th April, 1914.

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S. S. "BARODA," 3,172 tons, on Thursday the 30th April, calling at Veraval, Mangalore, Karachi, Gwadar, Muscat, Jask, Pander Abbas, Hengam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomrah and Bureh.
FOR SEYDHEL EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly.)
Steamer. Tonnage. Sailing on or about.
†PUNDEA .. 3306 .. 14th May.
†PENTACOTTA .. 3418 .. 28th "
†PALAMCOTTA .. 3413 .. 11th June.
†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Seydheles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transshipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.
FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)
Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier, Bombay.
27th April, 1914.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVTs.

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The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

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WHITEHALL WHITE EDGED CAR- BON—A Novelty—The finest type-writing Carbon on the market. Try it. To be had at **BOMBAY STATIONERY MART**, the leading Stationers and Paper Merchants in India, Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street. 2314

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. **MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona,** Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

WANTED.

WANTED—Trained Kindergarten Mistress. Apply **PRINCIPAL**, St. Denys, Murree. 1750

WANTED—A MASTER TAILOR—Required for the 29th Lancers. To be tested with testimonials and terms. **THE QUARTER MASTER**, 29th Lancers. 2389

WANTED—An experienced house-keeper, Anglo-Indian or European, for a large Girls' School on the plains. Salary Rs. 50 with board. Apply to the **TREASURER**, I-shella Thoburn College, Lucknow. 1732

WANTED a graduate, Hindu preferred, as Tutor for the Rajkumar Sahib, Ali-Rajpur. Pay Rs. 150 a month with free lodging. Apply with copies of testimonials to **DEWAN Ali-Rajpur**, C. I. 1751

EXPERIENCED Indian Journalist would be glad to act as **PRIVATE SECRETARY** to Bombay Public Man. Free in the morning. Highest references. Apply to Box No. 523, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1401

WANTED next July a Graduate strong in English and Mathematics for Herbert High School, Kotah. Salary Rs. 75-5-100. Apply with copies of testimonials to **THE DIRECTOR OF SCHOOLS**, Kotah State, Kotah, Rajputana. 1733

WANTED gentleman **TO SHARE** a FLAT in one of the coolest and most convenient parts of the Fort. Expenses exceptionally moderate for position and style of accommodation. Apply to Box No. 526, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1691

EXPERIENCED Indian Dispenser one who thoroughly understands making tablets, also willing to make himself useful in office work. State salary required and what experience. Hours 10 to 5. Apply to Box No. 431, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2413

WANTED a Zenana Governess qualified to give instructions in all subjects up to M. V. standard, through the medium of Urdu, for the town of Dacca, on a salary of Rs. 50, plus a conveyance allowance of Rs. 30 a month, and free lodging. The post is experimental for one year. It is likely to be permanently sanctioned. The applications with copies of testimonials, will be received by the undersigned—
M. E. A. GARRETT,
Inspector of Schools,
Dacca Circle. 1753

WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN

Desires of qualifying themselves for good positions to read this carefully, as vacancies are constantly occurring for men in all professions.

We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present position, or increase your salary. You need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—
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Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to:—
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International Correspondence Schools
Dept. A/E4
11, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED an experienced **LEDGER** CLERK, salary Rs. 50/- per mensem. Apply to Box No. 452, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2418

WANTED a smart temporary **TYPIST** for typing old records, pay according to work done. Apply to Box No. 426, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2407

WANTED—**INFORMATION**—What happened to Mary. A handsome reward to the informer. Please write Bar-at-Law "C/o. Bombay Chronicle." 2380

WANTED at once a **SMART GUJARATI** **SHORT-HAND TYPIST**. Apply to **PREMHAND ROYCHAND & Sons**, Fort, Bombay. 2403

SWIFT ACCURATE SHORTHAND TY- PIST Required immediately for well-known office. Lady European preferred. State particulars, present salary etc. Reply to Box No. 435, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2425

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FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE—Advertiser (European) previous representative of leading British Companies at other stations requires agencies in FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE at Karachi. Address to Box No. 433, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2419

ENGLISH graduate, experienced and successful coach, **DESIRE** POST as **SECRETARY** and Tutor combined. Excellent Latin, English, French and Mathematics. Apply to Box No. 416 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2322

WANTED immediately, holder of a University Medical qualification as 2nd Assistant to Chemical Examiner, U. P., Agra. Pay Rs. 130 to Rs. 300, without private practice. Preference given to a man with residential qualification. Apply to **CHEMICAL EXAMINER**, giving references. 1754

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, AGRA—Wanted a Professor of Zoology, from July 1914. Salary 150, or to an experienced teacher Rs. 175. Also a Professor of History, to teach Intermediate classes. Salary Rs. 150 to M.A., or Rs. 130 to M.A. (Previous)—Apply **PRINCIPAL**. 1706

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WANTED—A **CLERK** for the Civil Hospital, Thana. Starting pay Rs. 20/- per month with testimonials to the undersigned.
K. V. KUKDAY,
Major I. M. S.,
Civil Surgeon, Thana. 2426

WANTED an experienced **STORE-KEEPER** to be placed in charge of large Engineering Stores. Write giving full particulars of experience (which is essential) stating present salary, and enclose copies of all testimonials. Good salary will be paid to suitable applicant. Apply to Box No. 422, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2375

WANTED—Qualified Chief Forest Officer, with experience, knowledge of Urdu essential. Preference will be given to those who have worked with credit in Government Forest Department for considerable time. Salary Rs. 100 p. m.—Apply with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to the **PRIVATE SECRETARY**, to General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan, C.S.I., of Bhopal. 1702

WANTED—A **wealthy Mutual Life** Office has **VACANCY** for a **SMART PARSEE** or **HINDU CANVASSER** of education and address. Salary and Commission offered. Important position to be gained by one able to produce business. Every encouragement given to the right man. Apply to Box No. 420 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2363

WANTED—A **TRAVELLING INSPECTOR OF ACCOUNTS** with at least five years' experience of an independent charge of a district. Salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 according to qualifications. A European or Anglo-Indian wanted only. Apply direct with testimonials to **CHIEF AUDITOR and ACCOUNTANT**, Barsi Light Railway, Kurduvadi, Deccan. 1701

WANTED—An experienced teacher with K. G. and English qualifications, to assist in the work of Class IV and in the Normal Department of the Christian Girls' Boarding School, Nasirabad, Rajputana. Salary to Rs. 70, according to qualifications and experience. Apply with certificates etc., to—
THE PRINCIPAL,
Girls' Boarding School,
Nasirabad. 1703

WANTED a Superintendent for the Victoria Memorial Orphanage and Technical School, Hyderabad. Salary Rs. 400—500. With free quarters and carriage allowance. Applicants must know Urdu and possess a thorough practical knowledge of carpentry, cane-weaving, polishing and bookbinding and be capable of administering the business of a large institution. For particulars apply to the **HONORARY SECRETARY** to the Executive Committee of the Victoria Memorial Orphanage, Hyderabad (Deccan). 1720

WANTED.

WANTED reliable and pushing **Brokers** and **Salesmen** of long standing for business in sugar, piece goods, iron, sundries etc., stating terms. Apply to Box No. 434, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2422

WANTED a **CASHIER** and **ACCOUNTANT** with knowledge of typewriting. Cash security to the extent of Rs. 1,000/- required. Good prospects for capable man. Apply to Box No. 600, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2420

WANTED—a smart East Indian or Anglo-Indian **ASSISTANT** for a Gent's Outfitting business in Bombay, previous experience necessary. Apply to Box No. 427, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2407

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MERWANJEE BANA,
DADACHANJI & Co.,
Architects, Engineers
and Surveyors.
24 00

TO BE LET.

TO LET—The first floor of **JAIRAZ HOUSE** No. 2, facing the sea; apply **CASSAMALLY JAIRAZBHAY**, Rehema Mansions, Causeway, Fort. 2414

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FOR SALE Cheap Grey Arab Horse, quiet hard worker in harness. No vice. Apply to Box No. 423, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2409

FOR SALE—7½ Couple English Foxhounds, regularly hunted, in fine condition, at the end of March. Apply to **PRIVATE SECY.** to His Highness Nawab of Jaora, C. I. 1589

FOR SALE—**B. W. MARE "JAMISTON"** I.P.A.C., rising eight, played in slow chukkers, will make first rate polo pony. Excellent hack in both saddles, good jumper fast and showy trapper but has not been trapped much recently. Sound. Price Rs. 800 or near offer as owner is going on leave.—Apply to **Major C. S. LOWSON**, I.M.S. Club of Western India, Poona. 1705

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can **OFFER** balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.p. 4 cylinder, quiet detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,
35, Meadows Street,
Bombay. 2122

FOR SALE—Magnificent building site on the Queen's Road, comprising an area of 1143 square yards. The Delhi Municipal Committee will sell by public auction, commencing at 10 a.m. on Thursday, April 30th, a plot of land comprising 1143 square yards, situated on the Queen's Road to the west of the north-west corner of Queen's Gardens. This valuable piece of land has a fine frontage on one of the most important thoroughfares in Delhi and would prove a most splendid site for a large residence, big shops, or a Cinema Hall or other such building. Information as to the conditions of the auction may be obtained on application to **THE SECRETARY**, Municipal Committee, Delhi. 1757

FOR SALE—100 **LOOMS** made by Henry Levesey.
35 **CARDS** 40in. wide H. and Bullough
16 **ROWING FRAMES** of 160 spindles
8 **INTERMEDIATE** " 120 do.
4 **SLUBBING** " 84 do.
4 **MULES** " 780 do.
4 **DRAWING FRAMES** of 3 heads, and 7 delivery.
30 **FLAT CARDS** 38in. wide.
All the above made by **ASSA LEES**, 1897. These can be seen in a very good working condition any time by appointment. For prices and full particulars apply to:—
K. H. HALAY,
Opp. Messrs. Kemp & Co.,
Bhulla, BOMBAY. 2387

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per **AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. S. "AUSTRIA"** from JAPAN and INTERMEDIATE PORTS are hereby informed of the arrival of the Steamer, and requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Alexandra Dock No. 7.
Company's **SURVEYOR**, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages.
APPLICATIONS for **SURVEYS** must reach the Undersigned by the 1st of MAY. The SURVEY can take place latest in the MORNING of the SEVENTH DAY.
ALL CLAIMS for shortages and damages must be sent in within ONE MONTH of the Steamer's arrival, or they WILL NOT BE PAID.
W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. S. Co. 2423

HINDUSTAN TEA AND FISHERY, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act).
Capital—Rs. 2,00,000.

DIVIDED into 20,000 shares of Rs. 10 each payable in five instalments at an interval of two months.

DIRECTORS—The Hon'ble Mr. Ramani Mohan Das, Tea Planter and Zemindar, Karimganj, Babu Kasi Nath Das, late Superintendent, Bidyanagar and Channighat Tea Gardens, Director, All India Tea and Trading Co. Babu Debendra Nath Das, Manager, Kalinganagar T. E.

GARDEN—Started on about 4,000 acres of land between Latur and Langa stations on the A. B. Rly. Purchase of running tea concern in the Sylhet District, yielding annual profits of Rs. 15,000 is also being arranged.

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Karimganj Sylhet.
RELIABLE AND RESPECTABLE SHARE
SELLING AGENTS ARE WANTED ON
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WITH effect from 1st May, 1914, **PAST PASSENGER TRAINS** will run between BAYANA and AGRA FORT connecting with the up and down Northern Express trains at Bayana.
Bombay Dep. 21 00 Agra Fort Dep. 7 30
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GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REGULAR daily through service between Bombay and Delhi; Gazabad; Meerut; Saharanpur; Lahore; Rawalpindi; Peshawar; Simla; Cawnpore and Lucknow.
Bogie Stock, Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans.

Through Carriage (First and Second Class) between Bombay and Lucknow; Bombay and Saharanpur; Saharanpur and Lucknow; Bombay and Peshawar and Jhansi and Dehra Dun (for Mussorie).

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DOWN.	Stations.	UP.	Stations.
17-0 Dep.] Victoria Terminus, Bombay...	Arr.	12-35 Dep.] Victoria Terminus, Bombay...	Arr.
18-14 Arr.] Ahmednagar...	Dep.	12-35 Dep.] Ahmednagar...	Arr.
7-52 Dep.] Bhopal...	Arr.	20-57 Dep.] Bhopal...	Arr.
10-35 Dep.] Bina...	Arr.	18-18 Dep.] Bina...	Arr.
12-5 Dep.] Jhansi...	Arr.	15-46 Dep.] Jhansi...	Arr.
15-3 Dep.] Gwalior...	Arr.	14-0 Dep.] Gwalior...	Arr.
17-4 Dep.] Lucknow...	Arr.	11-12 Dep.] Lucknow...	Arr.
19-14 Dep.] Multan...	Arr.	10-14 Dep.] Multan...	Arr.
21-0 Dep.] Delhi...	Arr.	8-0 Dep.] Delhi...	Arr.
22-9 Dep.] Ghazabad...	Arr.	7-5 Dep.] Ghazabad...	Arr.
23-10 Dep.] Meerut Cantonment...	Arr.	5-59 Dep.] Meerut Cantonment...	Arr.
24-0 Dep.] Ambala Cantonment...	Arr.	3-58 Dep.] Ambala Cantonment...	Arr.
25-18 Dep.] Ludhiana...	Arr.	23-44 Dep.] Ludhiana...	Arr.
26-40 Dep.] Amritsar...	Arr.	22-0 Dep.] Amritsar...	Arr.
27-10 Dep.] Rawalpindi...	Arr.	20-0 Dep.] Rawalpindi...	Arr.
28-13 Arr.] Peshawar Cantonment...	Arr.	18-0 Dep.] Peshawar Cantonment...	Arr.

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND SIMLA.			
DOWN.	Stations.	UP.	Stations.
17-0 Dep.] Victoria Terminus, Bombay...	Arr.	12-35 Dep.] Victoria Terminus, Bombay...	Arr.
18-14 Arr.] Ahmednagar...	Dep.	12-35 Dep.] Ahmednagar...	Arr.
7-52 Dep.] Bhopal...	Arr.	20-57 Dep.] Bhopal...	Arr.
10-35 Dep.] Bina...	Arr.	18-18 Dep.] Bina...	Arr.
12-5 Dep.] Jhansi...	Arr.	15-46 Dep.] Jhansi...	Arr.
15-3 Dep.] Gwalior...	Arr.	14-0 Dep.] Gwalior...	Arr.
17-4 Dep.] Lucknow...	Arr.	11-12 Dep.] Lucknow...	Arr.
19-14 Dep.] Multan...	Arr.	10-14 Dep.] Multan...	Arr.
21-0 Dep.] Delhi...	Arr.	8-0 Dep.] Delhi...	Arr.
22-9 Dep.] Ghazabad...	Arr.	7-5 Dep.] Ghazabad...	Arr.
23-10 Dep.] Meerut Cantonment...	Arr.	5-59 Dep.] Meerut Cantonment...	Arr.
24-0 Dep.] Ambala Cantonment...	Arr.	3-58 Dep.] Ambala Cantonment...	Arr.
25-18 Dep.] Ludhiana...	Arr.	23-44 Dep.] Ludhiana...	Arr.
26-40 Dep.] Amritsar...	Arr.	22-0 Dep.] Amritsar...	Arr.
27-10 Dep.] Rawalpindi...	Arr.	20-0 Dep.] Rawalpindi...	Arr.
28-13 Arr.] Peshawar Cantonment...	Arr.	18-0 Dep.] Peshawar Cantonment...	Arr.

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.			
DOWN.	Stations.	UP.	Stations.
17-0 Dep.] Victoria Terminus, Bombay...	Arr.	12-35 Dep.] Victoria Terminus, Bombay...	Arr.
18-14 Arr.] Ahmednagar...	Dep.	12-35 Dep.] Ahmednagar...	Arr.
7-52 Dep.] Bhopal...	Arr.	20-57 Dep.] Bhopal...	Arr.
10-35 Dep.] Bina...	Arr.	18-18 Dep.] Bina...	Arr.
12-5 Dep.] Jhansi...	Arr.	15-46 Dep.] Jhansi...	Arr.
15-3 Dep.] Gwalior...	Arr.	14-0 Dep.] Gwalior...	Arr.
17-4 Dep.] Lucknow...	Arr.	11-12 Dep.] Lucknow...	Arr.
19-14 Dep.] Multan...	Arr.	10-14 Dep.] Multan...	Arr.
21-0 Dep.] Delhi...	Arr.	8-0 Dep.] Delhi...	Arr.
22-9 Dep.] Ghazabad...	Arr.	7-5 Dep.] Ghazabad...	Arr.
23-10 Dep.] Meerut Cantonment...	Arr.	5-59 Dep.] Meerut Cantonment...	Arr.
24-0 Dep.] Ambala Cantonment...	Arr.	3-58 Dep.] Ambala Cantonment...	Arr.
25-18 Dep.] Ludhiana...	Arr.	23-44 Dep.] Ludhiana...	Arr.
26-40 Dep.] Amritsar...	Arr.	22-0 Dep.] Amritsar...	Arr.
27-10 Dep.] Rawalpindi...	Arr.	20-0 Dep.] Rawalpindi...	Arr.
28-13 Arr.] Peshawar Cantonment...	Arr.	18-0 Dep.] Peshawar Cantonment...	Arr.

BETWEEN JHANSI AND DEHRA DUN.			
DOWN.	Stations.	UP.	Stations.
13-24 Dep.] Jhansi...	Arr.	15-26 Dep.] Jhansi...	Arr.
15-18 Arr.] Gwalior...	Dep.	14-0 Dep.] Gwalior...	Arr.
21-0 Dep.] Delhi...	Arr.	7-0 Dep.] Delhi...	Arr.
2-45 Arr.] Ambala...	Dep.	2-17 Dep.] Ambala...	Arr.
5-53 Arr.] Kalka...	Dep.	4-50 Dep.] Kalka...	Arr.
6-15 Dep.] Simla...	Arr.	24-0 Dep.] Simla...	Arr.
12-10 Arr.] Simla...	Dep.	13-0 Dep.] Simla...	Arr.

Do you travel much? Any headaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple easy to take but effective.
W. LAIDLAW,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

NOTICES.

THE INDIAN TEA AND COMMERCE LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act).
CAPITAL Rs. 2,00,000. (two lacs) divided into 40,000 Shares of Rs. 5 each, payable at once with share application with an admission fee of Rs. 1. Board of Directors—Tea Garden Managers, all-India experts in the management of vast and successful tea estates yielding high percentage of dividends annually ranging from 24 to 100 P. C. Negotiations for opening a tea-garden with 4,000 acres of suitable lands and for purchasing a big working concern are nearing completion.

Demand for shares being very considerable, the Directors intend to recommend to the share holders to raise the capital to Rs. 10,00,000. (ten lacs) and to invest the amount expected to be subscribed very soon, in five big estates if not more.

For particulars apply to—
Messrs. SINHA & DAS,
Managing Agent.
Karimganj A. B. Ry. (Sylhet).

THE BHAWNAGAR CITY AND MFG. CO., LD.

IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE FOR SALE.

IMPORTANT TO COTTON MERCHANTS.

WE the undersigned Liquidators of the Bhawnagar City Press and Manufacturing Co. Ltd., hereby beg to inform the Public that offers are invited at the undermentioned address for the purchase of the following properties of the said Company situate at Bhawnagar:—

Leasehold land situate in the City of Bhawnagar, admeasuring 6 acres and 13 gunthas, for the residue of the term of 99 years secured by a lease dated the 19th day of September, 1884, from His Highness Maharaja Sir Takhtsinghi, K.C.S.I., Thakore Sahab of Bhawnagar, with the presshouse and other buildings standing thereon, together with the presses, Engine with Pumps, Boiler, Machinery, plant, fixture, implements and other articles and things erected and fitted therein, and lying and being upon or appertaining to the said land buildings, and property subject to the rent reserved by annual rent of Rs. 200 (Two hundred only).

The Liquidators may also consider offers if received in part for one of the Company's presses and the Corrugated Sheets Mixing Shed adjoining the press-house.

No offers will be considered valid unless it is accompanied by a sum of Rs. 2,500 as a Deposit which will be returned to those, whose offers are rejected.

The Liquidators do not bind themselves to accept any offer but would consider any reasonable offer and the person or persons so offering will accordingly be informed in due time.

Description and dimensions of Hodgkiss Patent Presses with 10 Fleet Levers and Cylinders with Engine, Boiler and pumps separate.

2 Hodgkiss Patent combined lever and hydraulic Cotton Presses with 10 ft. Lever and 10 in. cylinders. Ram capped with Brass Steel Pins to Lever Joints. Steel door, mounting with eccentric motion Opener. Steel plates inside. Press cheeks with Roller Paths. Rollers bushed with steel

AMUSEMENTS:

MUSICAL WEEK
AT THE
THE EXCELSIOR.

A Night in a Gipsy Camp
(produced by her. Louis Cowen)

**BEST PRODUCTION SINCE
"HULLO! BOMBAY"**

AN IMMENSE SUCCESS.
To-Night at 10 P. M. only
AT 6-30
VARIETY AND CINEMA PROGRAMME.

Every Sportsman should see
THE GRAND NATIONAL
A wonderful film showing the race
from start to finish.

"In Mid Atlantic"

Founded on the "Vulturo" Disaster
acted on the high-seas.

Miss Cunningham's Benefit.

Next Wednesday at 10 p. m.

Entire change of Programme including
the first appearance of Frank J. Sidney
and Company (acrobats specialists) Henry
and May (comedy cyclists) and Mostyn
and Kelly (with original sketches).

PLAN AT MESSRS. SOUNDY & Co.

AMUSEMENTS:

LA SCALA (Ltd.)

PALACE OF VARIETIES
6-30 10

In Association With
Bandmann-Rickards Eastern Circuit and
Coliseum Theatres, Colombo.

ANOTHER "TERRIFIC SUCCESS"

"THE BANDIT"

THE TALK OF THE CITY

Mr. E. FRED. HAWLEY & Co. in

"THE BANDIT"

AUDIENCE HELD SPELLBOUND DURING
PRESENTATION OF THIS TERRIFY-
ING PLAYLET.

SENSATION AND THRILLS

"THE BANDIT"

is the most thrilling Sketch ever Staged.

THE CLEMENDOS TRIO

The Famous Ground Acrobats
Acrobatic Extraordinary

TO-NIGHT LAST NIGHT OF**THE FOUR****VAGABONDS**

The latest "STAR" Film Releases
from London.

TOMORROW AND FOR THREE
NIGHTS ONLY.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCES

of Bombay's Favourite

MISS ALICE DIGBY

(The Versatile Girl)

ON FRIDAY NEXT

"DE FRA"

Marvellous
Chair Balancer

BOOK NOW.—PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. **TO-NIGHT!** Tel. No. 1271

SHAKESPEARE'S FAMOUS COMEDY DRAMA.

AS YOU LIKE IT

Produced by a Company of Talented Artistes.

A PRETTY PLAY PRETTILY RENDERED.

IN THREE PARTS—3500 FEET.

Our New programme.

1 Love & Boxing. (Comedy with Max Linder in the leading role.)

2 As you Like It. (Shakespearean Drama.)

3 Shows Nightly—7 to 8-15; 8-30 to 9-45; 10 to 11-15

Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45.

Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30

Films for Sale or Hire.

STANDARD OIL CO.,**OF NEW YORK.**

MARSHALL'S BUILDING.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND Price.

Standard 150 deg. 5 12 2 per case

White Rose 150 deg. 5 12 2 per case

Chester Brand 125 deg. 5 12 2 per case

Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg. 5 12 2 per case

Tiger Brand 125 deg. 4 15 2 per case

Monkey Brand 125 deg. 4 15 2 per case

White Camellia 125 deg. (in 4 6 per 2 tins

Camel Brand 125 deg. (in 4 6 per 2 tins

Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in 4 6 per 2 tins

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NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE

SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1797.

FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENT.

PHENIX ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1782.

FIRE & MARINE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE

INSURANCE CO., LTD.

WESTERN (MARINE) ASSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

WORLD MARINE INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

As General Agents for the above

First Class English Offices we are

accepting

Fire, Marine and Accident business.

Applications for rates and terms will

receive our prompt attention.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

General Agents

GRAHAM'S BUILDING,

Fort.

WORLD'S GREATEST PLEASURE

is to enjoy the advantages of perfect

health. Many young men often betake

themselves to various vices that break down

the health and very soon render them fit

for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad

thing?

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

is the only safe and reliable remedy for all

diseases resulting from youthful indul-

gences. It tones up the entire nervous

system.

It imparts wonderful strength and vigour

by increasing and purifying the blood and

preventing waste.

It is invaluable in weak digestion and

constipation. In short, it supplies every-

thing that a man should have.

Price: Re. 1 for a box of 32 pills.

Write to-day.—Vaidya Shastri

MANISANKER GOVINDJI.

*ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY

Jamnagar Kathiawar.

IRISH SOAP

(M'CLINTON'S).

Made from pure Vegetable Oils

and the Ash of Plants, thus it may

truly be said that it is Nature's

Soap.

When used it has the most soothing

and delightful effect on the skin.

A remedy to those suffering

from Rash or Hives.

A boon and a blessing in the

hot weather for Prickly-heat.

TRY A CAKE.

LEOPOLD & Co.,

DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

FOOD PROBLEM SOLVED.**NUCOLINE.**

Vegetable Butter-Ghee!

Nucoline is cheaper and purer than

Bombay Ghee. It is used all over the

world by Hotels, Confectioners, Biscuit

Manufacturers and thousands of families.

Analysed by the Bombay Municipality and declared to

be pure and wholesome.

Price Rs. 3-6-0 for a 7-lb. Tin.

Sole Agents—BAHMUKAND RAY & Co.

Ismail Buildings, Church Gate Street,

Fort, BOMBAY.

Sub-Agents—Shroff Bros. Opp. Whiteways, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Mer-

hants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.

4 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort

BOMBAY.

Tubs, Lavatories, Urinal

room Fittings, etc.,

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on
Saturday, the 25th April 1914, giving data for the preced-
ing 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the south-
west and the submontane districts and clear elsewhere.
Temperature of Air degrees 77.7
Temperature of Water degrees 77.7
Wind degrees 77.7
Direction of Wind degrees 77.7
Force of Wind degrees 77.7
Relative humidity of Air degrees 77.7
Dew Point degrees 77.7
Maximum temperature of Air degrees 77.7
Minimum temperature of Air degrees 77.7
Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight degrees 77.7
Force of Wind from midnight to midnight degrees 77.7
Total fall during month degrees 77.7
Addition of rain up to 10 a.m. of 9th degrees 77.7

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN

at 8 a.m. on SATURDAY,

the 25th of April 1914.

Temp. in Shade. Wind. Rainfall.

Maximum of last 24 hours. Minimum of last 24 hours. Total fall during month. Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight. Force of Wind from midnight to midnight. Addition of rain up to 10 a.m. of 9th.

STATIONS.

PERMANENTLY SETTLED.

Bombay (24th) 70.7 68.0 62.0 11.55 0.84

Mumbai (24th) 68.0 60.0 50.0 2.41 1.27

PORECH.

Mumbai 107.3 82.0 45.0 1.88 0.20

Rawalpindi 94.0 87.0 62.0 15.77 5.89

Lahore 97.0 82.0 45.0 1.88 0.20

Srinagar 104.0 77.0 57.0 3.25 2.61

Delhi 104.0 77.0 57.0 3.25 2.61

United Provinces.

Agra 107.0 78.0 53.0 2.98 0.90

Mathura 106.0 77.0 52.0 2.79 0.26

Jaipur 108.0 77.0 54.0 1.42 0.53

Alwar 106.0 77.0 54.0 1.42 0.53

Almora 106.0 77.0 54.0 1.42 0.53

Shimla 112.0 75.0 45.0 2.45 1.21

Kashmir 108.0 77.0 57.0 3.25 2.61

Goan. Kathiawar and Central India.

Bombay 101.0 70.0 65.0 1.01 0.48

Dwaraka 85.0 78.0 67.0 0.38 0.30

Jaipur 108.0 77.0 54.0 1.42 0.53

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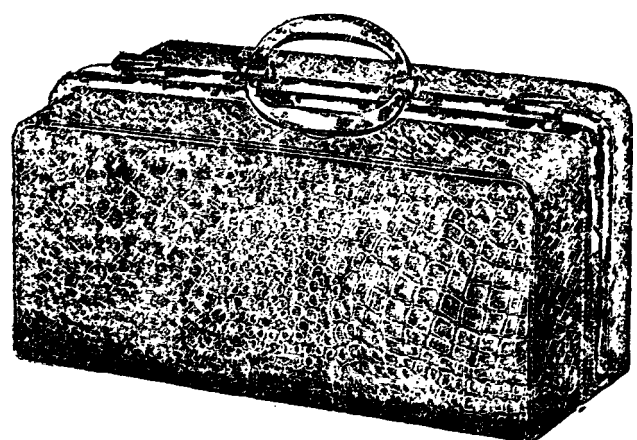
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Goan. Kathiawar and Central India.

CROCODILE GRAINED
SELECTED SOLID LEATHER
SQUARE HAND BAGS.

Lock in the Handle, Dark Tan or Black Highclass Nickel Plated Rivetted Fittings.

Sizes 16" 18" 20"
Prices Rs. 16 Rs. 18 Rs. 20

UNRIVALLED VALUE IN INDIA

From

SUNDARRAO NARAYAN & Co.
At The MYSO CHROME—ADRI MAHAL
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

London, April 24th.	
Consols 2½ %	74½-1
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25.16plus 1
Berlin 3 %	86½
Berlin Cheques on London	20.46plus 1
Bar Silver Spot	26 15.16unchgd.
Bar Silver 2 months hence	26 15.16unchgd.
Closing Time of silver:—firm.	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63½unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying rate)	327.32unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 %	
since 29th January 1914.	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	87½unchgd.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st.	27.16plus 1
Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st.	28½plus 1
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	23½unchgd.
" 6 "	23½unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77.9½
Interest day to day loans	1½unchgd.
" 7 day market loans	1½unchgd.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	330,000
Gold Bar to Bombay	260,000
Gold to Calcutta	50,000
Silver to Ceylon	7,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 24th	
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	16,000
Exports to Great Britain	2,000
" to Continent	19,000
Futures at New York May	12.60-11
Futures at New York July	12.51-4
Advanced early on Bullish week-end figures and declined owing to Longs unloading.	
Spot Cotton at New York	13.25unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13½unchgd.
Some of Spot Cotton—steady.	
Futures at New Orleans May	12.81plus 3
Futures at New Orleans July	12.70-6
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8½unchgd.
Demand Bills	4.87½unchgd.
Silver Commercial Bars	59½unchgd.
Bales.	
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	84,000
" Exports to Great Britain	51,000
" to France and Continent	52,000
" to Japan	1,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	680,000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports	455,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 24th.	
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	12,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
" Sales of East Indian	200

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, April 25	
Total in Sight	13,720,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	364,000
East Indian	3,343,000
American	178,000
Other	51,000
Total Sales	3,000
East Indian Sales	800
Total Speculation	1,000
" Export	28,000
East Indian Export	3,900
" Stock	9,000
" Forwarded	110,000
" Actual Export	17,000
Imports	158,000
American Afloat	110,000
East Indian Afloat	17,000
Total Afloat	127,000

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

London, April 24th.	
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June; London done and sellers unchanged.	37½
P.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. quiet.	
South American Rosario Santa Fe—60lbs. sellers April; firm unchanged.	33½
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. sellers May; firm unchanged.	34½
New South Wales April-May; sellers 36½plus 1	
SEEDS.	
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship April-May; Antwerp sellers unchanged.	54
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship April-May; Dunkirk sellers unchanged.	54½
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship April-May; Dunkirk sellers steady unchanged.	49½
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship April-May; Hamburg sellers quiet unchanged.	51½
Linseed Calcutta April-May; London, sellers steady.	49-3d
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) April-May; Hamburg done quiet.	43½-8
Bombay Cottonseed April-May; Hull value easier.	25.15-6-1s
METALS.	
Standard Copper G. M. B.	263 13.16-1.16
Copper Braziers	278-1
Yellow Metal unchanged	62
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary Sizes	24-7-6
F.O.B. Antwerp unchanged	
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B.	4 % F.O.B. Liverpool 211-0-0-2s. 6d
4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	211-0-0-2s. 6d
Basic Steel Bars, Belgian C.I.F. India unchanged.	25-1-3
FREIGHT.	
Coals—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchanged.	11
Arrivals—"Ariel," "Wanderer."	
SUGAR.	
German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers May-August; quiet but steady unchanged.	12.7½
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India nominal Oct.-Dec.; quiet neglected unchanged.	11.10½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers May; unchanged.	9.4
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Oct.-Dec.; not much doing.	9.7½
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers May-August; quiet but steady unchanged.	13.3½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta April; value unchanged.	11.2½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay April; value steady unchanged.	11.1½
Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged.	10.7½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value unchanged.	10.9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged.	11.0½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value no business unchanged.	11.1½
RUBBER.	
Para Rubber April-May; Buyers quiet but steady unchanged.	2.11½
WHEAT.	
Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C.I.F. May June London Buyers unchgd.	37½
South American Rosario Santa Fe 60 lbs. sellers April unchgd.	33½
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. sellers May Dull	13½ plus 1
New South Wales April May sellers 36½ plus 1	
SEEDS.	
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85 % ex-Ship April May Antwerp sellers 53½-1	
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship April May Dunkirk sellers 54½-1	
Rapeseed Brown 416 lbs. ex-Ship April May Dunkirk sellers 49½-1	
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex ship April May Hamburg sellers 50½-1	
Linseed Argentine April May London sellers easier	4-8-0-3 d
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) April May Hamburg Done easier	43½-1
Bombay cottonseed April May Hull sellers Dull	25 15-0-6 d
SUGAR.	
German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers May August steady but very quiet unchanged.	12 7½
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India nominal Oct. Dec. nothing Doing 11½ pl.	
German Beet root 88% sellers May Quiet only small but unchanged.	9 4
German Beet root 88% sellers Oct-Dec. 9 7-2	
E. A. B. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers May August quiet but steady unchanged.	13 3½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta April value unchanged.	11 2½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay April value unchanged.	11 1½
Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged.	10 7½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value unchanged.	10 9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged.	11 0½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value unchanged.	11 1½
Para Rubber April May value Quiet unchanged.	2 11½

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, April 24th.	
Total Actual Export	11,000
" Forward	83,000
" Imports	89,000
" Stock	1,202,000
Stock of Cotton in London—	4,620
Cocoonada Fair Red 4 21-32 of London.	
Cocoonada Ginned 4 23-32 of London.	
Western Good 5 of London.	

BOMBAY MARKET.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Bombay, 25th April 1914.	
Packages.	Rs. From Banks.
148 bars silver 3,00,000	London Yokohama.
232 "	4,50,000 " Eastern "
71 "	1,50,000 " Hongkong "
1 box gold 37,500	" Russo Asiatic "

EXCHANGE.

Better than 1s. 4 1/2. Demand is now unobtainable. The tone of the market is quiet and there is little business doing either way.

We quote:—

BANKS SELLING—	s d.
T. T. ready	1 4 1-32
D. D. mail	1 4 1-32
T. T. forward, to May	1 4

BANKS BUYING—

Private D. D. ready	1 4 3-32
Credits 3 m-s ready	1 4 7-32
" forward, from 9th May	1 4 3-16
6 m-s ready	1 4 11-32
Francs 3 m-s ready	170½
Marks	138½
60 days Hongkong	192½
" Shanghai	192½
" Japan	149½

BULLION.

Bar silver in London remained unchanged at 26 1/16 for ready and forward. The tone of the local market is staidier and there has been a fair business doing at advancing rates.

We quote:—	
English bar gold	24 3 0
Australian bar gold	24 2 0
Sovereigns	15 0 0
Silver (cum duty) ready	78 6 0
1st Settlement	78 5 0
2nd Settlement	78 6 0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 22nd April 1914.

Bars	
G. I. P. Railway	49*
B. & C. I. Railway	23
* Boxes and Bars.	

GOVERNMENT PAPER.
The Paper Market stood strong to-day and a rise of about half an anna was reported during the course of the day. The market opened at Rs. 95-5 steadily improved and closed at Rs. 95-10 (sellers) for the 30th of April delivery. The rate for the next settlement stood about annas two low. A per cent Port Trust Bonds changed hands at Rs. 102-6 (New Issue).

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood unchanged to-day.
Davids stood at Rs. 503½ and Fazulbhai advanced to Rs. 475.
Madhavji stood firm at Rs. 1,045.
Kohimbar were placed at Rs. 755.
Centrals improved to Rs. 1,862½.
Currimbhai were quoted at Rs. 220, Crest at Rs. 113½ and Finlays at Rs. 302-8.
Tapti-Valley Ry. shares changed hands at Rs. 532-8 and Amritsar Patts at Rs. 150.
Bombay Burma Trading shares stood firm at Rs. 890.
Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 79 and Deferred at Rs. 147.
Telephones declined to Rs. 77-8.
Bank of Bombay shares were quoted at Rs. 1,602-8.
Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary shares stood at Rs. 203½.
In Press New Mofussils were placed at Rs. 845.

COTTON.

The following are the latest private cables to hand:—
Weld and Co. (Liverpool):—"Steady market, not much selling; a little long liquidation of nears and Continental buying. Later—Broader and more active markets. Little American straddle selling; spinners calling cotton largely. Manchester has booked good business, chiefly for India." (Egyptians:—from Alexandria):—"Crop prospects improving owing to increased water supply." (New York):—"Long liquidation of May delivery New York. We advise covering shorts of May delivery."
Gruning:—"Improved demand for spot gives tone to the market. South is offering very little."
Charles Williams:—"Present condition of the contract market is caused by manipulation to a great extent. Prospects of trade are not encouraging in America. Crop accounts are generally favourable. We expect temporary decline."
The American market continues irregular. New York was 11 points down for the May position and 4 points down for July, while New Orleans was 3 points up for May and 6 down for July. Fluctuations are likely, but we think well of purchases of new crop, especially in easy markets.
The local market opened quiet with prices about Rs. 2 lower all round. There has been little business doing in contracts. The tone at the close is easier. Fine Khamsaon Akola May is Rs. 210, and fine Broach May is Rs. 270. New Crop rates are unchanged at Rs. 280 for good Broach March, Rs. 210-11 for fully good Bengal January and Rs. 242 for fine Khamsaon January.
The room rates for contracts of 25th April will be found below.
The following extract from a letter received by the mail from a New York firm, dated 31st ult. is of interest:—
"There is nothing alarming about the new crop outlook. The start is quite late owing to unseasonably cold weather. There has been no excess of precipitation however, except in the lower Mississippi Valley, parts of Arkansas and portions of Eastern and North-eastern Texas. Probably the late start is due as much to extreme caution on the part of farmers, who do not wish to lose their planting seed, as to any actual interference by the weather. A late start, however, will put the big crop profits on the defensive, and we expect more or less nervousness over the outcome until a long period of favourable weather has firmly established belief in bumper production."

B C T A QUOTATIONS.

Growth.	
J. G. Bengals	184 174
M. G. Bengals	206 190 184
M. G. Sind-Punjab	191 181
M. G. Khandsel	203 162
M. G. Hingrahat Wardha	246
M. G. Yagrove, Kamptee	227
M. G. Yemmal	227

M. G. Dhamgama, Poona	228
M. G. Akola, Khamsaon	214 206
M. G. Amroli	220
M. G. Broach	275 271 260

M. G. Metlis	198 186
Saw-ginned Charwar	255 25 May
M. G. Western	242
H. G. Western	242
M. G. Comita	226

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tons	Barely steady
Estimated Sales	5,000
Total Imports	15,000
Futures delivery prices	

To-day's price.

A.M.	6.90unchd.
M.J.	6.89
J.A.	6.79
J.S.	6.75
A.S.	6.61
S.O.	6.42
O.N.	6.32
N.D.	6.25
D.J.	6.23

MANCHESTER.

Manchester April 24.	
Grey Shirtings 41-42 in. 38 yards, 16 by 15	8 8½
44-in 38-38½ " 91bs. 9 1½	
White Shirtings 40-41-in. 40 yards, 18 square	9 11
White Nainsook 43-in. 19 yards, 22 by 21	6 7½

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.—The Market is firm.

Quotations—	
Ready White, Pessi 85 %	5 15 0 R T
White Pessi 75 %	5 14 0
White Delhi, May	5 15 6
Quotations—	
Bold Brown Ready	8 6 0 B. T.
Bold Brown May	8 15 0 R T

Rapeseed.—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—

Rs. a. p.	
Brown Cawnpore May	8 2 0 B. T.
Yellow Cawnpore May	9 5 0 R. T.
Brown Delhi May	9 7 0 R. T.
Teelseed.—The Market is steady.	
Quotations:—	
85 % Bold White	55 0 0
Mugh	53 0 0
Back Kutchi	46 4 0
Grownaruts.—The Market is steady.	
Quotations:—	
Buld	47 8 0
Small	46 0 0

Mouras.—The Market is quiet.

Quotations:—

Rs. a. p.	
Ready	6 12 0 Nominal
Pappys.—The Market is quiet.	
Quotations:—	
Ready	9 15 0 B. T.
Madras ready	34 8 0
Guzarat ready	34 0 0
Aprat ready	7 1 0 R. T.
Ottom.—The Market is quiet.	
Quotations:—	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending yesterday at 6 p.m.:

Cotton	17,845 Bales.
Wheat	16,195 Cwts.
Linseed	8,539 "
Rape, Rai, etc.	5,010 "
Gingellyseed	1,568 "
Poppseed	1,859 "
Grownaruts	3,090 "
Castorseed	9,753 "
Rice	2,755 "
Myrabollams	5,850 "
Cottonseed	13,734 "
Mouras	NIL
Gram	1,773 "
Jowar	8,760 "
Maize	NIL
Barley	57 "

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 25.

In the Calcutta share market today, the improved demands were well maintained.

The transactions included:—

Coal.—Bhalgora 25½, Bilbera 3½, Basanti Dakden 1/8, Equitable 22, East India 35 1/4, Jumoni 4 7/8, New Berhoom 47, Royal 34, Ranegunge 20½, Saltore 83, Teetalmuri 9.

Jute.—Kankanarrah (ord.) 184.

Tea.—Eastern Cachar 100.

Debentures.—Union (jeating) 5½.

ALLEGED CHEATING BY BANK MANAGERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 25.

A sensational case of cheating is pending in the court of the magistrate of Moosurpore.

The complainant is one Saraswati Prasad and the accused are Chitragupta Narayan, manager of the Muzafferpore branch of the United Indian Bank of Allahabad, Debendra Prasad, manager of the Allahabad branch, and Bhagwati Prasad, manager of the head office.

The prosecution case is that the accused induced the complainant to make a security deposit of Rs. 2,000 for an alleged appointment as manager or accountant in the said bank. The deposit was accordingly made and the complainant was sent to Lucknow, where he was told by Debendra that there was a branch of the bank. He however, found that the bank had no business at all at Lucknow, and returned and sent in his resignation, which was accepted, and demanded back his deposit which was not returned.

Warrants were issued against the accused who were brought up and released on bail of Rs. 5,000, the court ordering that the bail be accepted in immovable property.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quota.
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INDIAN BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	July	14%	1,902½
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6%	63
Bank of Bengal	do.	14%	1,645
Bank of Madras	do.	12%	1,460
Bank of Rangoon Rs. 25	do.	4%	20
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	do.	8%	562.9
Bombay Merchants Bank	do.	Nil	5
Central Bank of India Rs. 25	do	6.90unchd.	
The Central Co-operative Bank Rs. 25		7½	
Standard Bank Rs. 50 P.			
Standard Bank of S. Africa		Nil	
Alliance Bank of India		14%	
Allahabad Bank	Jan.-Aug	14%	
The Poona Bank (Old name)		10%	
Rs. 20.			
New Indian Rs. 15	June	10%	
Punjab National Bank		10%	
EXCHANGERS BANKS		10%	
Chartered Bank			
Mercantile Bank			
£ 104		8%	£224
£ 112		8%	£43
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.		8%	£31
Eastern Bank Ltd.	High- Rev.	6%	8
National Bank of India Ltd	Rev.-Mar.	14%	

CALCUTTA COMMERCE.

THE COUNCIL ALLOTMENT.

BANK OF BENGAL.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, April 24.

At yesterday's council allotment bills to the value of Rs. 170,000 went to Calcutta, a similar amount to Bombay and Rs. 220,000 to Madras. Calcutta took telegraphic transfers to the extent of Rs. 840,000, Bombay received Rs. 380,000, the Madras allotment being Rs. 1,220,000. The Directors of the Bank of Bengal made no change at yesterday's meeting in the local bank rate, which remains at 6 per cent. No appreciable change has taken place in the financial position of the bank, but with increases in the cash balances both at the head office and at the branches the percentage works out at 44.65 as against 40.96 last week and 40.32 the week before. The following statement has been issued by the directors:—

LIABILITIES.	
Government Balance at	Rs.
Head Office	Inc. 23,27,330
Do. at Branches	Dec. 28,44,499
Other Deposits	Inc. 71,920
Post Bills	Inc. 3,30,490
ASSETS.	
Bank's Investments	Dec. 2,98,645
Loans	Dec. 62,73,793
Accounts of Credit	Dec. 2,45,865
Mercantile Bills	Dec. 15,69,125
Cash at Head Office	Inc. 77,84,484
Do. at Branches	Inc. 4,25,221

PRECIOUS STONES.

The special article that appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" a few days ago, on the Bombay pearl trade, serves as a reminder that Calcutta participated once in this lucrative business. Considerable consignments of pearls and other precious stones were at one time sent from this city to London and Paris through the medium of local firms. The shipments included cut rubies from Burma, rough sapphires from Siam, and cut emeralds which, curiously enough, went in the first instance to London from the mines in South America and were then reshipped to Calcutta. After they were cut and polished by Indian workmen they were finally returned for sale to the British metropolis. The cost of cutting and polishing the rough stones was much more in Europe than in India, this being the reason for the round-about process of transportation to which the gems were subjected. Some years have elapsed since the mines of Colombia ceased systematic working and our trade in emeralds is now a dead letter. Calcutta has also ceased to deal in pearls, rubies and sapphires. Oriental pearls go to Bombay; rubies are sent direct from Burma to London; sapphires go direct to Europe from Bangkok.

SCRIP AUCTION SALES.

Owing to some misunderstanding, either on the part of the seller or of the buyer, a parcel of Dalhousie gold shares were auctioned a few days ago, in the room of the Stock and Share Brokers' Association, the price realised being Rs. 20.2 per share. It is only when a dispute occurs, or in the event of a buyer defaulting, that auction sales are permitted in the share exchange, and it is now felt that a positive hardship has been inflicted, in some cases, by the rule adopted by the association, with this end in view, twelve months ago. The prohibition had, no doubt, an excellent object in view—to prevent fraudulent auction sales—but many brokers now believe that the same end might have been achieved had genuine auction sales been permitted; if, in other words, the officials nominated for the purpose of investigation had satisfied themselves that the proposed sales were "bona fide." Under the regulation now in force shares that belonged to a deceased person cannot be auctioned, and in cases of this sort, where the immediate realisation of assets is desirable, the rule operates in an inequitable manner.

THE JUTE TRADE.

With jute still occupying an extravagant range of values mills are buying only from hand to mouth, sellers, too, are reserved, and they will not do business except in small lots. A few small sales of first marks at Rs. 85 are reported. Lightning grades being quoted Rs. 71.8 buyers, Rs. 72.8 sellers. The present position is clearly indicated by these figures. Mill-owners are sitting on the fence, waiting for more accommodating terms; those who hold jute are unwilling to part, even at existing high rates, realising as they do that, as there is not much jute to come in, manufacturers will ultimately be forced into the market upon terms dictated by the selling fraternity. Under these conditions the question of extending the short time movement is being freely discussed, for although prices realised for the manufactured article are higher than usual the margin of profit has almost disappeared. Whichever way the situation is viewed, however; whatever action is taken by mill-owners; the clouds that now lower upon the industry cannot be blown aside until something definite is known concerning the new crop. If it is definitely announced that the sowings are greater than they were last year, even with the increased acreage that then occurred, the prospects of a bumper yield will induce buyers to stand out until the new crops commences to come in at depleted prices, and the range of values now ruling for last year's crop will then appreciably recede. In the meantime the industry is remarkably sound, this characteristic being reflected in the jute share market, where scrip is eagerly sought at advancing rates.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 25.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Colonel P. R. Gordon officiates as Chief Commissioner of Assam vice Sir Archdale Earle on six months' leave.

Mr. A. C. Macnabb, I.C.S., is posted to Delhi.

Captain Palmer, I.M.S., is permanently posted to the Jail Department in the United Provinces.

The services of Major Greig, I.M.S., are permanently placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government.

Major Arbuthnot, 27th Gurkhas, becomes Commandant of the Assam Military Police.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. M. Monteth resigns his seat in the Imperial Legislative Council and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce is invited to elect his successor.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPTS.

Mr. Jardine, C. S., is to officiate as Resident, 2nd class, at Baroda.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. G. Belville is posted as Resident, Gwalior.

Major D. B. Blakeley is granted privilege leave for two months and nineteen days.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. McConaghey acts as Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan.

Captain R. J. H. Baddeley, Imperial Service Troops, has leave from 16th April to 1st November.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. Burden, I.C.S., becomes Deputy Accountant-General in the Punjab vice Mr. Waterfield on three months' leave.

Mr. Milne, Deputy Accountant-General, Madras, has one year's leave.

Mr. A. Newmarch, Accountant-General, Burma, has been granted leave for seventeen and a half months.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. M. W. Sayer acts as Assistant to the Agricultural Adviser vice Mr. Dobbs.

Mr. R. S. Underhill, Forest Engineer, is posted to Burma.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. R. I. Jamieson, a junior chaplain in the Church of Scotland, is posted temporarily to the Punjab.

The Rev. D. H. Gillan, Senior Chaplain, has six months' leave.

The Rev. H. C. Carden, Probationary Chaplain, is posted to Delhi.

Mr. C. S. Middlemiss becomes ordinary Fellow of the Calcutta University.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. D. L. McPherson officiates as Deputy Locomotive Superintendent, class 1, E.B.S. Railway, vice Mr. Pearce on combined leave.

Sanction has been given by the Secretary of State for India to the construction by the Government of His Highness the Nizam of a line of railway on the metre gauge system from Secunderabad to Gadwal, a distance of 117 miles.

Sanction has been accorded by the Secretary of State for India to the construction by the Mysore Durbar of a line of railway on the metre gauge system from Mysore to Arsikere via Hassan, a distance 106.5 miles.

BOMBAY TRAMWAYS ACT.

SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT ON AMENDING BILL.

The Select Committee of the Bombay Legislative Council appointed to consider and report on the Bill further to amend the Bombay Tramways Act, 1874, have submitted the following report.

We, the Select Committee to whom Bill No. IX of 1912 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Tramways Act, 1874) has been referred, have carefully examined the Bill and have the honour to report as follows:—

We have included in the Bill the two provisions to new section 3 A and the amendment to new section 4 A which have already been placed before the Council. The object of these alterations in the Bill is to safeguard the interests of person who reside near the Colaba Depot of the Tramways Company, and, in regard to future depots, to make it clear that the require approval of the Commissioner shall be given only with the consent of the Corporation.

The amendments that we have made in these provisions as placed before the Council and in the original Bill are only verbal, the most important one being the use of the expression "cars and carriages" as in the Schedule to the Act of 1874.

(Signed) F. D. Pattani, Pherozshah J. Mehta, J. P. Orr, R. W. L. Dunlop, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, F. L. Sprott, and Fazulbhoy M. Chintoy.

NEW MEMBER OF RAILWAY BOARD.

FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT AT MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 25.

Mr. A. R. Anderson, who has been Agent of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway since the amalgamation of the two systems in 1908, leaves Madras to-day to take up his appointment on the Railway Board in succession to Sir T. R. Wynne.

He will be greatly missed in Madras both on the railway which he has administered so well and in society where he has been very popular.

At a farewell entertainment given to him yesterday by the Madras employees of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, he made a short speech in reply to an address that was presented to him. Amongst other things he gave a few particulars of his past career. The whole of Mr. Anderson's life in this country has been spent in the service of one company and his experience of railway work and conditions in the Deccan and in South India, probably is unrivalled.

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THE CALMETTE TRAGEDY.

PRESIDENT AS WITNESS.

DRAMATIC INTERVIEW WITH M. CAILLAUX.

The Paris correspondent of the "Daily Mail" wiring on Monday, April 6, stated:—

A remarkable development has occurred in the strange case of the murder of M. Calmette, editor of the "Figaro" by Mme. Caillaux, wife of the ex-Minister of Finance.

This morning it became known that the President of the Republic himself, M. Poincaré, had been called as a witness for the defence, and that before starting for Nice he had made sworn depositions to a magistrate at the Elysee Palace yesterday morning. The fact of the head of the State giving evidence in a criminal case is without precedent in France and a form of procedure had to be specially devised.

The President of the Paris Appeal Court called at the Elysee Palace and was received by the President, who swore in the usual form to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. After he had made his statement, he signed the record of it, "Raymond Poincaré."

M. Poincaré relates how he was asked by M. Caillaux for a private interview before the meeting of the Cabinet Council on the morning of March 16. "He seemed much moved," said M. Poincaré, "and told me that he feared M. Calmette would publish in the 'Figaro' some private letters whose appearance would be most painful to Mme. Caillaux and himself. I replied that I considered M. Calmette an honourable man, quite incapable of publishing letters which would involve Mme. Caillaux. It was in vain that I tried to convince him of it. At one moment he even sprang up crying, 'If Calmette publishes the letters I will kill him.'"

"I advised him to see the lawyer who looked after his interests in the divorce case, Maître Bernard. Maître Bernard actually came in the afternoon, and I told him of the fears expressed by M. Caillaux. Maître Bernard replied that he considered M. Calmette quite incapable of publishing letters involving Mme. Caillaux, but that he would see M. Caillaux during the day and, if necessary, M. Calmette also."

Maître Bernard called on M. Caillaux, but Mme. Caillaux was at that moment in the office of the "Figaro" waiting to be admitted to see M. Calmette, whom she shot. The President's intervention had come too late.

A detail account of his life with his two wives, from one of whom he was divorced and the second of whom now lies a prisoner in St. Lazare Prison, was given to the examining magistrate by M. Caillaux, the former Premier, and until recently the Finance Minister.

He told an extraordinary story of his quarrels with his first wife, of the theft by night in 1909 of a packet of letters of a compromising kind which he had written to the present Mme. Caillaux, who was then the divorced wife of M. Calmette, a well-known writer; of reconciliation with his first wife, of which it was a condition that the letters should be restored; and finally of the solemn burning before witnesses of the damaging documents.

M. Caillaux, with emotion in his voice, described to the magistrate the perfect harmony in which he lived with the present Mme. Caillaux up to the time when she shot M. Calmette, editor of the "Figaro" which case the magistrate is investigating. M. Caillaux's first wife, who is now Mme. Gueydan had already been divorced when he married her in 1906.

"Misunderstandings," he said, "were not long in manifesting themselves between us. The reasons? It would be useless to go into them, for they have nothing to do with the present case. Suffice it to say that in July 1909 matters came to a crisis between Mme. Gueydan and myself. In September 1909, during our holidays, a packet of letters placed in the drawer of my desk was stolen. This packet contained two letters which I had addressed to the present Mme. Caillaux, who was then the divorced wife of M. Calmette.

"What did those letters contain?" asked the magistrate.

"The shorter one," answered M. Caillaux, "was written on the notepaper of the General Council of the Department of the Sarthe. The other, on the contrary, written on the notepaper of the Chamber of Deputies, was very long. It contained sixteen pages, in which I analyse my private life for years past. I set forth there the reasons, which were mainly connected with my political position, which prevented me at that juncture from dissolving the bond of marriage which I had entered into in 1906.

"As soon as I discovered the disappearance of these letters I tried in every way to get them back. To persuade my wife to restore them to me I offered her in exchange either full reconciliation or a divorce of which I could bare the expense and the discredit. Mme. Gueydan chose the reconciliation. On November 5, 1909, at our residence, the two letters that I had addressed to the present Mme. Caillaux were burned in the presence of M. Privat Dismann, secretary of the Ministry of Finance.

"At the same time we burned the documents on which I based the charges that I had made against Mme. Gueydan. Before destroying these letters I required my wife to make a solemn declaration before M. Dischanel that she had kept neither photographs nor copies of them. She solemnly declared that she had retained nothing of the kind.

"M. Dischanel, who has been in my confidence throughout this period of my life, will tell you, M. le Juge, that it was with the complete sincerity that I accepted reconciliation with Mme. Gueydan. At that moment I had cast out all other at-

tachments from my life. My attitude only changed some months later when it became clear that I could not abstain from presenting a divorce petition. This I did in July 1910, and on March 9, 1911, by mutual agreement between my wife and myself, a divorce was pronounced.

Some months later, in October, 1911, when I was Premier, my Ministerial Secretary, M. France Desclaux, came to me and told me M. Vervoot had informed him that Mme. Gueydan had offered him for publication the two letters which I believed had been for ever destroyed. M. Desclaux gave me such details about these letters that I exclaimed, 'But those are the very letters which were stolen from me!'

"The two letters which I had written to the present Mme. Caillaux and the one when the 'Figaro' published on March 12 signed 'Thy Jo,' formed a single series. Their publication was painful to me, but solely because of the private details which they contained.

"PERFECT HAPPINESS."

"Some months later I married the lady who is now Mme. Caillaux. The marriage was one of perfect happiness. My wife was the closest possible companion of my life as well as a most watchful and useful helpmate. We lived in a close intimacy of heart and mind.

"I know that rumours were in circulation about our alleged disunion. We knew, my wife and I, that these slanders were an essential part of the campaign that certain newspapers, particularly the 'Figaro,' had been conducting against me for two and a half years past. Nevertheless we attached no importance to them. Many a time this winter we have laughed together at these stories, which represented me as the rival of M. Calmette for the affections of a lady."



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SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

THIRD ROUND.

CUSTOMS A. C. (2) BEAT SHERWOOD FORESTERS (1).

A keen struggle was witnessed by a large number of spectators on the Oval on Saturday between the Customs A. C. and the Sherwood Foresters, when the former qualified themselves for the semi-final round of the tournament by a well deserved victory by the odd goal in three. On form it was difficult to predict before the teams took the field to whom the honours of the day would go, as both teams were playing an improved game since their entry into the competition, but from the start it was evident that the Customs were out to win, and although they by no means, at an early stage of the game, had matters their own way, they displayed a superiority in every department of the game, and thoroughly deserved their victory. At no stage of the play, however, was a victory certain, and it was not till twenty-five minutes had spent itself that the Customs were able to register their first point through Lynn, and it was seven minutes before the end of the game that Clarke paved the way for Navin to increase the lead, but Harrison reduced the margin a few minutes later. The game had many exciting moments, and the pace was fast throughout, neither team "slackening off" for a moment. The game was a triumph for the Customs' defence, their halves showing up splendidly, Stokes in particular, appearing at the best we have seen him in the tournament, a performance all the more creditable as he was playing with an injured hand. Vardon at back played a good game, but his fielding was never safe; while Singleton, who showed a tendency to wander into his old position of centre-half and whose exhibition generally savoured of half-back play, was always safe, and played with a remarkable judgment. He was mainly responsible for the holding of the Military forwards at bay. He had the misfortune to lose his stick on the only occasion on which the Sherwoods scored. McQueen at goal had little to do, but the shot that beat him was

an exceedingly soft one and might have been stopped. The inside men of the Customs' forwards combined well at times, Ganpat and Lynn striking form, but Navin, frequently, developed a tendency to be selfish, and so spoilt many promising openings. Clarke on the wing was starved throughout the evening, but such opportunities as he had, he made the most of, while Spilling at the other extremity, showed a decided partiality for half-back play, and usually lagged behind his line.

The Sherwood Foresters, as in their previous game, were a well-balanced team, with few "brilliant," but no weak points. Their front line, as is usual with Military forwards, played a hard game. Carwood and Byford on the wings put in good work, but the inside men were slow in turning their opportunities to advantage, and their fielding was wretched, especially in the circle. Denny, at centre-half, was the mainstay of the Military defence throughout the game and showed great pluck and resourcefulness both in attack and defence.

Messrs. Ward and Simpson were the referees and exercised a strict supervision of the game.

THE PLAY.

The game started punctually, the Customs defending the northern goal, and from the start, Navin, Ganpat and Lynn combined, but could not keep the ball from going over the line. A "free" in the Military "25" saw Stokes drive harmlessly over the goal line, and a moment after Lynn was responsible for a "nippy" run, but could not stay the ball from going over the line. Play was transferred with a long drive, which Singleton "knocked-on" in attempting to field, and two further "frees" just outside the circle were fruitful of nothing more than a corner which was neutralised by "kicks" but a moment later a free outside the circle saw Harrison take a flying shot and miss by yards. Navin got away now and with a long run carried the ball into the opposite circle, where Booth was pulled up for "fouling" him, but Ganpat failed to improve up the "short corner" owing to a knock-on. Lt. Dobbie secured from the transfer and sent to Byford but Fido hooked the latter's stick when about to centre. A corner followed immediately, but Fido forced to touch. Singleton stopped Carwood when well on the "go" and transferred with a long drive, which Ganpat snapped up and raced into the circle, but Booth robbed him smartly and transferred. But Singleton

broke up the raid thus inaugurated and dribbling it up to Lynn in possession, but the latter could not stay it from going over the line, and Navin a moment later carried the leather into the circle, and tricked the goalkeeper who had run out, but stumbled over the ball and gave Night and Booth an opportunity to recover and preserve their charge, but at the expense of a corner, which, however, was again spoiled by a knock-on. Navin receiving from Spilling sent on to Lynn, who whistled back for off-side. Clarke next dodged a couple of players and sent in a hard shot at a difficult angle, which missed the net by inches. Play being transferred, Singleton was again responsible for breaking up the Military combination, and running up sent to Lynn, but the pass was too hard for that player to stay it from going over the line. Harrison and Carwood were now responsible for a combined effort, but the ball passed harmlessly over the line. Clarke got away from the transfer and tricking his namesake, sent to Lynn, but Night was too quick for him, as in the same performance a moment later, and inaugurated a raid by the Sherwood front line, which promised nothing and fulfilled nothing. Navin twice got into the circle, but could not shoot, securing a "penalty corner" on the second occasion, but Brewell saved well, and transferred, but Stokes brought the ball back and gave Ganpat, who ran a little distance and sent on to Lynn well ahead. Lynn beat Night and Booth in a race for possession and securing the leather, ran it into the circle, and steadying himself, found the net without giving the goalkeeper a chance.

Customs A. C. One.
Sherwood Foresters Nil.
Navin, Ganpat and Lynn got away in combination from the re-start, and a pass to Clarke found that player off-side. Stokes was now responsible for good work, and putting Ganpat in possession, the Customs' centre raced in, but Night stayed by tripping him. The ensuing "free" brought nothing. Fido let Lt. Dobbie through by missing a stroke at a running ball, but the pass to Byford was much to hard and went over the touch line. Stokes was pulled up a moment later, but the "free" just before the whistle sounded brought nothing, the teams changing sides, with the Customs leading by one goal.
Customs A. C. One.
Sherwood Foresters Nil.
The Customs assumed the aggressive from

the start, and a long drive by Fido hit Denny and went on to Lynn, who lost his stick in taking from Night, but Navin secured and running in directed a hard shot, which Coombs took on his pads. Two short corners followed which proved ineffective, and Denny securing gave Byford, who took the ball on the run and lofted it high sending over the cross-bar. Singleton three times cleared raids by the Sherwood front line, but returning again Byford sent to Harrison, who transferred to Collins, who, however, lifted his stick over his shoulder in shooting. Carwood immediately after got away with a run, but dribbled hard and in sending back with the reversed stick, Singleton secured and cleared, but only temporarily, for the attack was returned and Byford getting into the ring was obstructed by McQueen, but Lynn ran out to the corner hit and picking it up raced it down the field but Booth stopped him by kicking the ball. Ganpat next ran through splendidly, but lost in attempting to dodge the goalkeeper, who had run out. Spilling picked up the return and sent on to Lynn, who not having an opening to shoot, sent back to Spilling, who sent on this time to Navin, but the latter lost. A corner was neutralised by Stokes, and the relief saw Vardon stop a raid by the Sherwoods and transfer to Spilling, who ran down well and sent to Navin, who, however, could make nothing of it. Two promising onslaughts by the Sherwood attack were frustrated by Dobbie and Carwood lying off-side. Good work by Denny put Byford again in possession, and a great opportunity was lost. Byford centred but the ball baffled the fingers of Lt. Dobbie, Collins and Harrison, who, as a spectator remarked "had an open goal sitting opposite to them." A raid by the Customs saw Navin hit the goal-judge's chair with a hard drive. The same player got away again and sent on to Clarke, who with a tricky dribble, carried the ball almost on the goal line, but placed it backward beautifully with Navin, who re-directed a shot which rose shoulder high as it approached the net, thus baffling Coombs, seven minutes before the close of the game.
Customs A. C. Two.
Sherwood Foresters Nil.
The second reverse had the effect of putting the Military on their mettle, and Carwood getting away centred, but Lt. Dobbie "fumbled." A determined onslaught by the Sherwoods was met with as determined re-

sistance, and Harrison from a corner re-directed the leather at high speed, but hitting Navin the ball bounded out to safety. Byford sent in immediately after, but Harrison could make nothing of it, but securing a moment later from the same player, he shot as Singleton thrust his stick, both playing the ball simultaneously. Singleton lost his stick and Harrison recovering drove weakly for goal, the ball rolling into the net.

Customs A. C. Two.
Sherwood Foresters One.

The Customs now pressed, and Spilling was responsible for good work in the wing. Navin sent across a centre, which the goalkeeper in clearing gave Clarke, but that player again missed by inches from a difficult angle. The ball was carried into the Customs' half as the whistle blew the players off the field.

FINAL SCORE.

Customs A. C. Two.
Sherwood Foresters One.

The following were the teams:—
Customs A. C.:—McQueen, goal; Singleton, Vardon, backs; Stokes, Bapu, Fido, halves; Spilling, Navin, Ganpat, Lynn and Clarke, forwards.

Sherwood Foresters:—Coombs, goal; Night, Booth, backs; Clarke, Denny, Brewell, halves; Byford, Lt. Dobbie, Collins, Harrison, Carwood, forwards.

Referees:—Messrs. Ward and Simpson.

RESULTS UP TO DATE.

FIRST ROUND.

- (1) Parsi Cyclists beat Parsi Pioneers, 0-0, 2-0.
- (2) Parsi Hockey Association beat Albion United, 3-2.
- (3) Grand Medicals beat Eastern Telegraph, 2-0.
- (4) Cyclists, B. V. R. beat Young Cricketers' H. C., 1-0.
- (5) Lusitanians beat Young Parsis, 9-0.
- (6) Sherwood Foresters beat Pioneers, 4-0.
- (7) R. G. A. (Bombay) beat Byculla H. C., 2-0.
- (8) Y. M. C. A. beat Institute Luso-Indiano, 3-0.
- (9) Customs A. C. beat G. I. P. R. "B", 5-0.
- (10) G. I. P. R. "A" beat Crusaders 12-1.

(11) Jhansi Institute beat Bombay Gymkhana, 1-0.

SECOND ROUND.

- (1) Grant Medical College beat Parsi Cyclists, 6-0.
- (2) R. G. A. (Bombay) beat Parsi Hockey Association, 4-0.
- (3) Lusitanians beat Y. M. C. A. 5-0.
- (4) Customs beat G. I. P. R. (A), 3-0.
- (5) Sherwood Foresters beat Cyclists, B. V. R., 3-1.
- (6) 2nd Dorsets (Poona) beat Jhansi Ry. Gym., 1-0.
- (7) R. F. A. (Kirkee) beat Bina Railway Institute, 2-1.
- (8) Bhusawal Ry. Gym. beat Igatpuri Ry. Gym., 1-0.

THIRD ROUND.

- (1) Grant Medical College beat R. F. A. (Kirkee), 2-0.
- (2) Lusitanian Sporting Club beat R. G. A. (Bombay) 2-1.
- (3) Customs A. C. beat Sherwood Foresters, 2-1.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Dorsets play Bhusawal Ry. Gymkhana.

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BE PROMPT.

Or else you will lose the first supplement on **Agriculture and Co-operation** which will be out on the First May and this will be followed in regular succession by others dealing with **Sanitation and Medical Relief, Education, Industries and the Annual** with which the **COMMONWEAL** will close its first year.

Besides Mrs. Annie Besant, its Editor, you will find among its contributors all the best known Indian leaders and publicists, officials, and non-officials, not to speak of a large number of the European friends of this country. If you still have any doubts regarding the extraordinarily good value you will get for your Rs. 6, then read the following opinions:—

OPINIONS.

Within the brief period of its existence *The Commonweal* has made its mark for the general soundness of its views on many matters and the straightforward manner in which it has given utterance to them.—*The Modern Review*.

The number of really good weeklies in this country is so small that we welcome, with all the more pleasure, *The Commonweal*. It is conducted on the lines of high-class journals, is exceedingly well written, and stands for progress and liberalism not only in the field of Politics but what is more gratifying, even in those of Society and Religion. For the benefit of those who may have (however unjustifiably) a horror of Theosophy, it may be added that *The Commonweal* is not an organ of the Theosophical propaganda. Judged by the standard of weekly journals in India, it may safely be said that Mrs. Besant's *Commonweal* is one of the very best of its kind and class, and it is a notable and valuable acquisition to the ranks of the weekly press in this country.—*Hindustan Review*.

It is a distinction for any journal to be edited by a personality like Mrs. Besant and we need have no doubt that *The Commonweal* has a bright future before it.—*The Allahabad Leader*.

Mrs. Besant is to be congratulated on bringing out an excellent weekly journal. The articles are bright and well-written... The paper stands for Self-Government for India.—*The Phoenix* (Karachi).

The get-up of the paper is excellent: its articles are rich from a literary and spiritual standpoint and its criticism of men and movements is moderate and reasonable. We commend heartily this journal to our readers and request them to help the growth of the uplift of India by subscribing to this journal which aims at no monetary gain but at "service involving sacrifice for all who care to accept it".—*The Gujarati Punch*.

In every page of it the journal breathes of the powerful personality of its editress, and bids fair, we presume, to make things hum in future in the journalistic world.—*The Rast Goltar and Satya Prakash*.

We heartily welcome the appearance of this high-class weekly Journal.....Just now when considerations of communal advantage are inducing even men of liberal views to depart from this accepted principle, the influence of Mr. Besant's writing in public opinion can hardly be exaggerated. By her experience, knowledge and sympathy, Mrs. Besant can do much to check the suicidal process of sub division and isolation now in progress.....Nothing can be nobler than the ideal which Mrs. Besant has set before herself. We expect solid good from her work as a journalist and wish her journal a long, useful and prosperous career.—*The Tribune* (Lahore).

It is broad enough to include every national movement, while steadily making for that goal of all humanitarian movements, here and elsewhere—"the Parliament of man, the Federation of the World".....we have no doubt that the journal which Mrs. Besant has founded will be a potent factor for good in promoting the cause of Indian progress.—*The Hitavada*.

The articles are very readable and will do credit to any London weekly.....Mrs. Besant is surrounded by a galaxy of scholars

and high thinkers who, we trust, will enliven the pages of the journal with their wisdom. *The Commonweal* is bound to take a foremost place in the ranks of Indian journalism, and we wish it every success.—*The West Coast Spectator*.

The first issue is a particularly bright number and we have no doubt that it has a successful future before it and that it will soon take its place as the leading weekly Journal in India devoted to the advancement of the ideals of progress all round.—*The Cawnpore Journal*.

The Commonweal, published from Madras, under the editorship of the world-renowned and gifted lady Mrs. Annie Besant, is a welcome addition to the ranks of Indian journalism. . . . The size and get-up of the paper leaves nothing to be desired and the name of Mrs. Annie Besant is a guarantee of ideals which are quite sufficient to ensure its success.—*The Herald of India*.

Naturally the paper will be largely devoted to Indian interests, and it purposes to serve India in all departments of human activity with the spirit of sacrifice.—*The South of India Observer*.

We feel sanguine . . . that the paper has come to stay, and wish it long life and a prosperous career. It shall speak for itself in the future through the medium of our little journal in as freely as journalistic decency will allow.—*The Mohammedi Budget*.

Mrs. Besant's great intellectuality is a sufficient guarantee for the success of the venture.—*The Kolar Gold Field News*.

We congratulate Mrs. Annie Besant on the excellence of the first issue of *The Commonweal* of which she is the illustrious Editor. We received a copy of this journal during the week and found it fraught with interest.—*The Railway Times*.

The first number . . . marks a meritorious performance in Indian Journalism. It would be a presumptuous thing to attempt to praise the work of so eminent and experienced a Journalist and so well-known and accomplished a public worker as Mrs. Besant; but we owe it to ourselves to say that *The Commonweal* is a welcome source of strength and inspiration to progressive thought and effort in India.—*Leading Article in The South Indian Mail*.

Hats off to Mrs. Besant for *The Commonweal*! It is as live as anything that Mrs. Besant puts her hands to—literary vigorous and catholic in sympathies. The editor of this journal was enthusiastic. "That is the way a weekly paper should be run," he said. Why don't you do it yourself? I retorted. Joking apart *The Commonweal* is a welcome departure in Indian journalism—well-informed, well written and quite fearless. I have half a notion that *The Commonweal* may come within the gentle operation of the Press Law—but Mrs. Besant is not likely to be daunted by so trifling an accident.—G. Joseph in *The South Indian Mail*.

With the advance of humanity we also believe that the time has come for a journal of this type which belongs to no section, no race or country in particular, but deals with matters of general interest to all alike.... The contents of this number is a guarantee of the thoroughness with

which she has begun the task. We recommend this Journal to all alike and most especially to dogmatic Islam and Christ's pretended followers most strongly.—*The Burman*.

We have no doubt this paper, at no distant date will occupy one of the foremost places in Indian journalism. *The Commonweal* is thoroughly nationalistic in tone and spirit and Mrs. Besant, the distinguished editor, writes like a true Indian.... We bespeak the attention of the officials to her views in *The Commonweal* for she combines with unflinching loyalty a deep and abiding love for India and Indians.—*The Advocate* (Lucknow).

To pass from the pens and prisons of the average modern political thought to the spacious air of *The Commonweal* is like emerging out of the Tube into the freedom of the earth and sun as God made them. There are so many articles that every one who cares for the Empire ought to read every week, that it is impossible to cite any of special interest.—*The Vahan*.

We make no doubt that *The Commonweal* will soon take a most prominent position in Indian journalism, and we have sincere hopes that it may be the means of bringing about much useful change in the people's ways of thought and feeling.—*The Times of Assam*.

The Commonweal . . . is making good progress and the issues are becoming increasingly interesting. Those of a literary turn or interested in the current politics of India might with advantage peruse this publication.—*The Darjeeling Advertiser*.

It is intended as an instrument of national reform in all fields of activity and will serve "God, Crown and Country".—*The Madras Mail*.

The Journal while taking part in uplifting Indians generally and helping them in civilisation and progress will offer criticism in public affairs from "a spiritual point of view".—*The Madras Times*.

Mrs. Besant's paper is a powerful ally to the Indian ranks of journalism, with the advantage of being edited by one of the most remarkable women of the world. For force of thought, purity of language, earnestness of purpose there is no weekly that can compare to *The Commonweal*. What the *Nation* is in English journalism, *The Commonweal* will be for India. It deserves an all Indian circulation, and we are not at all sure with the very high ideals and the resolution to follow the ideals visible through every word of the paper, whether the Theosophical Publishing House, Adyar, will be able to compress the journal to sixteen pages.—*The Indian Patriot*.

The Commonweal.....breathes a truly liberal spirit throughout and as such we welcome it.—*The Indian Social Reformer*.

The journal stands for a United India working for the commonweal of the nation. It contains a wealth of literary matter.....The editorial comments are thoroughly catholic and we hope that it will continue to serve a useful function among the periodicals of the day.—*The Indian Review*.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The Fazalbai, the Karimbhai, the Ibrahimkhani, the Pabani, and the Crescent Mills and the Indian Dyeing and Bleaching and Printing Works. Ordinary General Meetings, 13 Esplanade Road, 8-15 p.m. to 3-35 p.m. Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, Third Round, 2nd Dorset's Poonas, 3-5 p.m. to 3-35 p.m. Gymkhana, Oval, 3-5 p.m.

TUESDAY, April 28.

Special Vacation Sittings, Bombay High Court, 10-30 a.m. Western India Football Association, Annual General Meeting, Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Company's Office, Home Street, 6-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, April 29.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m. The Empress, the James Greaves, the Howard and Belknap, and the Imperial Mail Companies. Ordinary General Meetings, in the Office of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Company, at No. 1, Forbes Street, 4-30 p.m. to 5-10 p.m. Salle Francaise, Lecture by Prof. Louis Peletier, on "The Age of the Cinema, Fifth Part, Trick Pictures", 6-30 p.m. DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m. "Le Scala," Edwards Theatre, Bandmann-Rickard Vaudeville Co. 6-30 and 10 p.m. America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15. Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12. Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

DUNBAR WALKER, April 7th, at Quetta, the wife of Captain N. Dunbar Walker, R.A.M.C., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

JONES, April 8th, at his residence, 95, Elliott Road, Calcutta, Charles Medycott Jones, aged 56 years. LONGAIR, April 8th, at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, James Paterson Longair, aged 35. Dikshit, On the 23rd instant at Nagpur, Vinayak Rajaram Dikshit, Barrister-at-Law, elder son of Rao Bahadur Rajaram Sitaram Dikshit of Nagpur.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mails and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard Time is given in all cases.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-2
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	12-35	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	6-15	19-0
Madras Mail	6-40	21-30
Delhi Express (3rd and inter class)	7-40	7-30
Poonas Mail	11-10	14-45
Poonas Express	12-35	6-0
Manmad Express	11-30	14-20
The Punjab Mail leaves Victoria Terminus at 17-0 which is 15 minutes earlier from 1st March, 1914.		
Punjab Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.		
Calcutta Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.		
Madras Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.		
B. & C. I. RAILWAY.		
Henry Procter, A.D.C. Commanding (in force from 1st March, 1914.)		
	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-30	21-0
Gujarat Mail	7-30	21-30
Kathiawar Express	6-45	21-45

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental orders by the Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dulong, C.I.E., V.D., Commanding. April 27. The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:— Monday 27th, after "H" Coy. Tuesday 28th morning any Coy.—Class firing afternoon "H" Coy. Wednesday 29th morning any Coy. class firing, afternoon "H" Coy. Thursday 30th morning any Coy. Class firing, afternoon "H" Coy. Friday 1st May, morning any Coy. Class firing, afternoon "H" Coy. Saturday 2nd May morning any Coy. Class firing, afternoon "H" Coy. Sunday 3rd practice, Binning Shield Competition. Train leaves Victoria Terminus morning 6-15 a.m. afternoon 1-15 p.m. The Binning Shield Competition will be fired on Sunday, the 24th May, instead of Tuesday the 26th May as stated in programme issued to members. (Sd.) Off. Adjutant Bombay, Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes. All members should return their Arms and all members should their Arms and Equipments to Headquarters as early as possible. The Annual prize distribution and dance will be held in the Town Hall on Wednesday, 29th April, 1914, at 9-30 p.m. Admission by ticket only. Members of Corps are entitled to free tickets of admission for two ladies and this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m. Popsongs in "Es," "Stradella," Elliot.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. P. Coy. volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m. Popsongs in "Es," "Stradella," Elliot.

Value "Luna" Lincke. Suite "Scenes Pittoresques" Massenet. (1) Marche (2) Air de Ballet (3) Angelus (4) Fete Boheme. Neapolitan Serenade "O Sole Mio" Capua. Selection "The Girl in the Taxi" Gilbert. Two Step "Ragtime Violin" Berlin.

FIRE IN HUTS.

An alarm of fire was raised at Sewree yesterday morning and the fire-engine from Chinchpokli quickly repaired to the scene. A few huts were burnt down causing very little damage.

A LUNATIC'S SUICIDE.

Kulsambee, a Mahomedan woman, aged thirty, and residing with her husband at Temker Street was found lying dead on the road just beneath the window of her house on Saturday. The deceased had not been in her right mind for about a year. At the inquest the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

THE TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.

The guest night dinner and dance at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Friday night was as usual, a most enjoyable affair. Dinners were served for nearly 330 people, and amongst those who had parties to dinner were Mr. Hunt, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Currimbhoy and Mr. Dadabhai. The dance after dinner was greatly enjoyed.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A Hindu passenger, name unknown, who was coming to Bombay from Kurla, by a local train on Saturday night was badly injured by a door of the rear brake-van of the Madras Mail that was going from the opposite direction between Sion and Kurla. The door was smashed to bits and pieces were found in the local train. The man's arm was broken and head very badly injured. He was brought down to Bombay and removed to Sir J. J. Hospital where he died on Sunday.

An inquest was held when a verdict of death due to these injuries was recorded but under what circumstances there was no evidence to show.

COTTON FIRE ENQUIRY.

The following gentlemen have been nominated by the bodies concerned as their representatives on the Committee appointed by Government to inquire into the causes of the recent fires on the Cotton Green:—

Mr. J. Muller (representing the Bombay Chamber of Commerce). Mr. M. Leslie (representing the Bombay Fire Insurance Association). Mr. D. Wacha (representing the Bombay Municipal Corporation). Mr. H. R. Greaves (representing the Bombay Cotton Trades Association). Mr. Purshotamdas Thakore (representing the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau). Mr. Narotam Morarjee Goudas (representing the Bombay Mill-owners' Association).

ALLEGED FATAL KICKING IN STOMACH.

Rozario Rodrigues (50), a native Christian, was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital on Saturday last by his friends and relatives as he had been suffering from severe internal injuries.

On gaining consciousness Rozario told the house-surgeon of the hospital that on the night of the 23rd, he was drunk and he had an altercation with a hack victoriar-driver, who kicked him in the stomach.

He was treated for a day by his relatives at his house but as he grew worse he was removed to hospital, where he died on Sunday morning. As the deceased did not know the name or number of the victoriar-driver and as there were no eye-witnesses to the assault, the police have failed in securing the assailant.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Saturday last, there were recorded in Bombay City 49 attacks and 35 deaths from plague and six attacks and 5 deaths from small-pox. There were no cases of cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 127, as compared with 106 of the corresponding day of 1913 and 154 in 1912. The plague attacks were reported from the following places:—Sewri 8, Byulla 4, Mazagon 4, Walkeshwar 4, Sion 3, Mahim 3, Mahalaxmi 3, Dhobi Talao 3, Umakhandi 3, Esplanade 2, Bhuleswar 2, Worli 2, First Nagpada 1, Tardeo 1, Tarwadi 1, Khetwadi 1, Fanaswadi 1, Mandvi 1, Fort (Southern) 1 and Middle and Lower Colaba 1. On Friday last 1716 were caught by the municipal rat-catchers in various parts of the City. Out of these 130 were found to be plague-infected 50 of these latter came from B Ward, 42 from C Ward, 20 from E Ward, 12 from A Ward, 3 from D Ward, 2 from F Ward and 1 from G Ward.

THE VERNACULAR READERS.

A Press Note just issued by the Educational Department of Bombay announces a welcome reduction in the prices of the Vernacular Readers in use in the primary schools of this Presidency. Messrs. Macmillan and Co. are at present the contractors to the Government for the publication of these readers. The contract, which was made in 1905, expires at the close of September, 1915. Messrs. Macmillan, while suggesting to the Government the renewal of the agreement, have recently offered to print these readers on better paper and simultaneously to reduce the prices. They have proposed to reduce the size of the infants' Primer by photographing with a corresponding reduction of price from 1½ to 1 anna. The Press Note states that a decision on this matter has been deferred until the specimen copy has been seen and reported on by the Educational Inspectors. But as regards Readers I to VII in all the vernaculars, Government have accepted the Company's offer to use "art" paper and lower the published prices for the set in cloth as well as for the set in paper. The price of each Reader also will be substantially lowered. Regarding a suggestion that, in view of the quite satisfactory nature of Messrs. Macmillan's

Readers, Government need not throw open the contract to public competition, the Note says that Government feel disinclined to modify their previous decision in this matter and have consequently called for tenders from European and Indian firms.

DEATH OF MR. JAFFERBHOY RAHIMTULLA.

A PROMINENT BOMBAY CITIZEN.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtulla, B.A., bar-at-law, which sad event occurred at Nasik on Saturday last.

The deceased gentleman was the younger brother of the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla and took a prominent part in the public and civic life of Bombay. He belonged to the Khoja Ismaili Jamat of which His Highness the Aga Khan is the spiritual leader. He was for some years a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and there he earned the reputation of being a fluent speaker who took a very intelligent interest in civic affairs. He was elected a member of the Standing Committee where he served for over three years. That body recognised his services by appointing him their chairman and subsequently he was elected President of the Corporation, which honour came to him within a very few years after his election to that body as compared with other Presidents.

He was also a fellow of the University for a number of years and retired about two years ago from active public life on account of his large practice at the Bar.

He had once acted as a Presidency Magistrate to the entire satisfaction of all and was offered the post of the Small Causes Court Judge but he was unable to accept it on account of his growing practice.

Last year when the appointment of an additional judge was talked of, Mr. Jafferbhoy's name was freely mentioned for the post.

By his early death, the Mahomedan community have lost a valuable member, who watched their interests, particularly on the educational side, very ably.

The deceased gentleman's remains were brought to Bombay on Sunday and interred in the Khoja cemetery at Dongri.

THE PASTOR'S KISS.

ASSESSING ITS VALUE IN COURT.

Dr. Jacob Price, who is regarded as a veritable pillar of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America, was admonished on April 4, by an ecclesiastical court of his denomination in New York, on the ground of "imprudent and unministerial conduct." This rebuke, says the "Daily Telegraph," New York correspondent, was a sequel to the trial of the reverend gentleman, who was accused of kissing one of his women parishioners, and thereby causing a grave scandal among his flock, some of them refusing to attend church until the affair had been investigated.

Dr. Price, a venerable man, with a great talent for humour, pleaded that the kiss he gave was not the real thing alleged by his accusers; in fact, he testified that he had "kissed the woman, who was in great distress, much as he would kiss a child after a christening."

THE REAL THING.

The lady in the case ridiculed this suggestion, and insisted that she knew a real kiss from the emotionless or apostolic kiss, and, in her opinion, speaking as a respectable married woman, she alleged that "Dr. Price really kissed me."

Dr. Price faced his trial smiling, and expressed confidence that he would be vindicated. So far as the court was concerned, the chief question was the quality of the kiss, and it was evident, from the reported expressions of the court, that the kiss, like the Tango, was not immoral in itself, but depended upon the methods and character of the participants and the occasion. Each kiss, in fact, must be judged on its merits. The court acquitted Dr. Price of all immorality, and his bishop reappointed him to his former charge.

BIPLANE AS HEARSE.

£20,000 BEQUEST TO AIRMAN FOR COFFIN-CARRYING.

A strange posthumous enthusiasm for a new form of locomotion has been displayed, according to the St. Petersburg Press, by M. Ivan Soponowski, a Russian millionaire. M. Soponowski during his life was extremely conservative and even refused to enter a motor car. In this will, however, was found a clause bequeathing £20,000 to any airman who could convey his coffin to the graveside in an aeroplane. A young flying man named Poffoff immediately took the will was published offered to undertake the task. He placed the coffin in his biplane, and flew to the cemetery, making a bad landing which was nearly fatal to himself. The relatives have reluctantly paid him the £20,000 out of the estate.

SCHOOLBOY "HOWLERS."

The Cantoian, the sixth form magazine of the Canton Secondary School, Cardiff, quotes the following schoolboy "howlers," says the South Wales Daily News:—

The pope lives in the Vacuum.

The people of India are divided into cats and outcasts.

The seven great Powers of Europe are gravity, electricity, steam, gas, flywheels, motors, and Mr. Lloyd George.

Tennyson wrote a beautiful poem called "In Memorandum."

During the interdict in John's reign, births, marriages, and deaths were not allowed to take place. Caesar was noted for his great strength: he threw a bridge across the Rhine. The King was crowned in the Crystal Palace with his sepulchre in his hand. Ur'chemin-de-fer is a fur skirt.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

GOANESE COOK'S THEFT.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Smith at the instance of Mr. S. A. Dias, charged Sebastian Ferreira, a Goanese cook, with the theft of a watch and gold chain, valued at Rs. 100, the property of Mr. Dias. The complainant missed the articles from the pocket of his coat on Friday, and informed the police, who arrested the accused on suspicion. Acting on a statement made by the accused they searched the kitchen and found the missing property in a boot. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two months rigorous imprisonment.

ONE YEAR FOR POSSESSING COCAINE.

Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment on Saturday in the case in which Chief Inspector McCarthy charged Khandbhoy Essoofally with being in possession of 1,595 grains of cocaine valued at Rs. 300, without a licence particulars of which were published a few days ago. The accused pleaded not guilty, and stated that the cocaine was put into his pocket when arrested. His Worship disbelieved the accused's story, and convicted and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

ANOTHER TAXI-DRIVER FINED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, one Shaik Hassan Shaik Umar, a Mahomedan taxi-driver was charged by Inspector Stenson with driving his car in a rash and negligent manner, and on the wrong side of the road.

The evidence showed that on Friday last Satn Bhulia was driving the Salvation Army wagon along Parel Road to the Industrial Home, when the accused came from the opposite direction and collided with the wagon. Satn Bhulia and Francis Reilly, a fitter in the Home, who were on the wagon, were both thrown off their seats by the collision, and badly injured. The evidence showed that the accused was driving in a very careless manner, and was on the wrong side of the road.

His Lordship found the accused guilty and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 60, or in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

MARWARI CONVICTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Sub-Inspector Chunnial charged one Kesham Juvaram a Marwari, with criminal breach of trust in respect of ornaments valued at Rs. 100.

The case for the prosecution was that one Shaik Dawood Sheik Hussein, residing at Bandri Street, possessed a gold neck ornament, adorned with a pair of gold ornaments with the accused, who repented them with one Himatlal, another Marwari, residing at Khandawari and borrowed on them Rs. 200.

The accused pleaded not guilty, saying it was customary among Marwaris to pledge ornaments pledged with them by customers.

The Magistrate said only banks had the right to do this under the Bank Act. He convicted the accused, who pleaded for mercy, and sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 40, or in default one month's rigorous imprisonment.

SEQUEL TO BOY'S ESCAPE.

FATHER AND SISTER FINED.

At the Mazagon Police Court on Saturday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Mrs. Clews appeared to answer a charge of assault preferred against her by Yeru a malee, in the service of Mr. N. R. Nasir.

Mr. B. J. Dhondi, pleader appeared for the complainant.

The evidence for the prosecution was that Mrs. Clews's brother entered the garden adjoining their house, and picked some mangoes from the trees. The complainant remonstrated with him, but since he paid no heed the complainant went to report the matter to the boy's father. The complainant alleged that Mrs. Clews confronted him at the door, took off her slipper, and struck him with it on his face and back.

The accused denied having struck the malee across his face, and said she merely hit him on the arm because he pushed the boy.

His Worship held that the boy himself confessed to having plucked mangoes although frequently warned not to do so. The complainant denied having rudely pushed the boy, and said he merely moved him aside because he tried to prevent him from complaining to his father. His Worship, moreover, remarked that the accused was not justified in assaulting the complainant and sentenced her to pay a fine of Rs. 5.

Mr. Frank Martinelli, the father of Mrs. Clews next appeared to answer a charge of insult and intimidation preferred against him by Mr. N. R. Nasir, his landlord.

Mr. B. J. Dhondi, pleader appeared for the complainant.

The complainant alleged that on being informed by his malee that the boy had plucked mangoes, he wrote to the accused through his lawyer, warning him to check his children. On receipt of this letter the accused went over to the complainant and sailed at him in a most insulting manner, and threatened to give him a thrashing.

The accused admitted having used insulting words to the complainant because, he alleged, the latter sent him a lawyer's notice and did not see him personally. He denied having intimidated the complainant.

The Magistrate convicted the accused of insult and fined him Rs. 30.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

GIPSY REVELS AT THE EXCELSIOR.

THE EXCELSIOR.

The leading feature in the new programme that was put on at this popular theatre on Saturday night is the "scene" arranged by Mr. A. L. Cowen,—"A Night in a Gipsy Camp." This is a somewhat old-fashioned device for introducing a medley of glees, quatrains, dances and operatic solos, but it pleased the Excelsior audience; at least most of it did, especially such antiquated comic quartettes as that much sung story of the death of Noah Moore. The most notable contribution, from an artistic point of view, was the really funny sung tenor solo of Mr. Cowen himself. Miss Ivy Davis sang a waltz song "Mia Carissima" with considerable charm but was not allowed to gratify the insistent demand for an encore. Mr. McGrath sang the waltz refrain from "Gipsy Love," Miss Frampton contributed a very familiar song from some musical comedy, and Miss Blanche Vandon danced. Earlier in the evening Madame Gelli and Mr. Cowen sang the prison scene from "The Treason."

A very attractive newcomer is Miss Beatrice Willey, a soubrette from the Palace Theatre. Miss Willey is evidently a clever and charming artiste, but she, also, was not allowed to give the audience the second song they wanted, and for which they would no doubt willingly have sacrificed the time occupied later by the silly old comic business of squeezing tears into a bucket which accompanied some foolish "humorous" quartette of the parish-school order.

The film programme is excellent. The pictures of the Grand National are quite remarkable in the vivid representation given of practically the whole race, the Pathé Gazette is full of newsy pictures, and the star film "In Mid-Atlantic" is what they call in Charni Road a "real thriller."

CONCERT AT THE TOWN HALL.

A very successful concert in aid of Our Lady of Piety, Dabul, assisted by the Philharmonic Society and St. Anne's choir, was held at the Town Hall on Saturday, when a large audience thoroughly appreciated the programme of thirteen items placed before them. A feature of the evening's entertainment was the appearance of a large orchestra conducted by Prof. Franz, that opened the evening's enjoyment by an overture entitled "Raymond," and a chorus of which sung "The Heavens are Telling" from Haydn's "The Creation," accompanied by the orchestra. Prof. Franz played "The Vision" as a violin solo and a piece of his own composition and responded with the "Carnival de Venice" to an encore, his trick bowing receiving quite an ovation. Another item of considerable interest was Master D. J. Pereira's performance on the violin. He played Haydn Wood's "Slumber Song" and "Garotte," the youthful musician's efforts being very well received. An old favourite in the person of Madame St. Clair, better known to Bombay audience by the name of Miss Alice Digby sang "Your Eyes Have Told Me So," "I Hear You Calling Me," and "The Pink Lady" in her usual charming manner.

THE OLYMPIA.

The Olympia Programme drew crowded houses on Saturday and Sunday. There is a most attractive series of films, the star film "Madame Talien" being one of very strong interest.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 26. The weather has been dry except in north-east India where thunderstorms have been freely numerous. The chief falls are:— Jessore, one and a half inches; Dinajpur and Jalpaiguri, one; Dhubri, three-quarters; Ganthali, Berhampore and Purnea, a half. The temperature has risen over northern India now about five degrees above the normal over large parts of the Punjab, Rajasthan, and Central India.

Forecast:—Continued rainfall in north-west India with possibly a few thunderstorms in the United Provinces and Central India.

HOOTING BY SPECTATORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Having been a fairly constant attendant at the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, might I add a protest to the way in which the crowd behave to various teams and especially military teams? The constant remarks which one hears from the eastern side of the ground would not be tolerated anywhere at Home. The unnecessary unsporting remarks passed not only to the players, but also to the referees, if their particular side does not get the advantage of a decision, is, I think, most unsporting, and if Bombay crowds do not behave in a more sporting manner, is it a wonder that teams are shy of coming down here? There was unpleasantness last year I believe, (but surely there are black sheep in every flock) but is that sufficient reason to boo and shout at every military side who play? The military sides this year have not only put up very game fights, but they have played very sporting games, and I think everyone will agree that the best and fastest games this year have been given when a military side was playing. Even when they have lost, if you took the trouble to ask any of the teams who beat military sides, they will all agree that the game was a hard good sporting game the whole way through. I hope you will find room to put this in your valuable paper, but I really think that the Bombay public have not shown themselves a very great sporting advantage during this tournament, both to military sides and also to the gentlemen ruling the game.

Yours etc.,

SPORTSMAN.

Bombay, April 25.

SPORTING NEWS.

Continued from page 6.

ENGLISH CUP FINAL.

BURNLEY BEAT LIVERPOOL.

THE KING GIVES AWAY CUP AND MEDALS.

(REUTERS'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Apr. 25.

The game in the Association Cup Final between Burnley and Liverpool was won by the former by one goal to nil.

The King, who drove down to the Crystal Palace to watch the match, received very hearty greetings from the football crowds. His Majesty sent for the captains of the sides and shook hands with them.

A CLOSE FIGHT.

The game was contested at a great pace. Honours were even until half-time. On the resumption of play, Burnley made a magnificent rush and scored the only goal of the match. Liverpool made great efforts to equalise but without avail.

The King presented the cup and medals to the players, amid tremendous enthusiasm, the crowds cheering and singing the National Anthem.

WINNERS OF THE CUP.

1871-9—Wanderers beat Royal Engineers (1-0).
1872-3—Wanderers beat Oxford University (2-0).
1873-4—Oxford University beat Royal Engineers (2-0).
1874-5—Royal Engineers beat Old Etonians (2-0 after a drawn game).
1875-6—Wanderers beat Old Etonians (2-0, after a drawn game).
1876-7—Wanderers beat Oxford University (2-0, after an extra half-hour).
1877-8—Wanderers beat Royal Engineers (3-1).
1878-9—Old Etonians beat Clapham Rovers (1-0).
1879-80—Clapham Rovers beat Oxford University (2-0).
1880-1—Old Carthusians beat Old Etonians (3-0).
1881-2—Old Etonians beat Blackburn Rovers (1-0).
1882-3—Blackburn Olympic beat Old Etonians (2-1, after an extra half-hour).
1883-4—Blackburn Rovers beat Queen's Park, Glasgow.
1884-5—Blackburn Rovers beat Queen's Park, Glasgow (2-0).
1885-6—Blackburn Rovers beat West Bromwich Albion (2-0, after a drawn game).
1886-7—Aston Villa beat West Bromwich Albion (2-0).
1887-8—West Bromwich Albion beat Preston North End (2-1).
1888-9—Preston North End beat Wolverhampton Wanderers (3-0).
1889-90—Blackburn Rovers beat Notts (2-1).
1890-1—Wolverhampton Wanderers beat Aston Villa (3-0).
1891-2—Wolverhampton Wanderers beat Aston Villa (3-0).
1892-3—Wolverhampton Wanderers beat Everton (1-0).
1893-4—Notts County beat Bolton Wanderers (4-1).
1894-5—Aston Villa beat West Bromwich Albion (1-0).
1895-6—Sheffield Wednesday beat Wolverhampton Wanderers (2-1).
1896-7—Aston Villa beat Everton (3-2).
1897-8—Nottingham Forest beat Derby County (3-1).
1898-9—Sheffield United beat Derby County (4-1).
1899-1900—Bury beat Southampton (4-0).
1900-1—Tottenham Hotspur beat Sheffield United (3-1), after a draw (2-2).
1901-2—Sheffield United beat Southampton (2-1), after a draw (1-1).
1902-3—Bury beat Derby County (6-0).
1903-4—Manchester City beat Bolton Wanderers (1-0).
1904-5—Aston Villa beat Newcastle United (2-0).
1905-6—Everton beat Newcastle United (1-0).
1906-7—Sheffield Wednesday beat Everton (2-0).
1907-8—Wolverhampton Wanderers beat Newcastle United (2-1).
1908-9—Manchester United beat Bristol City (1-0).
1909-10—Newcastle United beat Barnsley (2-0), after a draw (1-1).
1910-11—Bradford City beat Newcastle United (3-1), after a draw (2-2).
1911-12—Barnsley beat West Bromwich Albion (1-0), after a draw (0-0).

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, April 27, 1914.

THE PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES.

The labours of the Public Services Commission, though they may achieve nothing noteworthy, "have at least resulted in a thorough investigation of the conditions of public service in this country. They have thrown a flood of light upon many important questions, and elicited a mass of opinions, the value of which cannot be ignored. The Presidency Magistrates, however, do not seem to have figured prominently in the inquiries of the Commission, and though their case may be expected to be considered along with that of other public servants, it is desirable to emphasise the great necessity of improving the conditions under which they work. The Presidency Magistrates enjoy wide powers, and discharge onerous and important duties. Their powers extend to the infliction of a sentence of rigorous imprisonment for two years and a fine of Rs. 1,000, and in default a further term of imprisonment for six months. In the case of minor sentences, their decisions are practically final, the High Court very rarely interfering on findings of fact, confining its revisionary jurisdiction to errors of law. Then as regards summary trials their powers are wider still, and place accused persons almost at the mercy of the Magistrates. Given a police not particularly distinguished for efficiency or integrity, it can be easily realised how very largely the liberties of the subject are in the hands of those who administer justice in our police courts.

If the powers exercised by the Presidency Magistrates are wide, the duties they are called on to discharge are responsible and onerous. Their work is arduous and involves a considerable strain. In the large number of cases in which the accused are undefended, and through ignorance, fear or other causes, often incapable of presenting a clear version of the facts—the Magistrate has to exercise a very sound and careful discrimination, if the ends of justice are to be met. The performance of his task becomes easier in cases in which he has the assistance of pleaders or counsel, but even at the best it is exacting. The official duties of Presidency Magistrates include, besides, the visiting of jails and the Lepet Asylum, and the recording of confessions and dying depositions. They are to be called upon at any hour of the day or the night to take down such depositions. Besides these regular duties, Presidency Magistrates have a very heavy responsibility cast on them in the event of a riot. They are subjected to personal danger, and they have to think clearly and act promptly. And their action is often liable to misconception and adverse criticism. All this clearly shows how important and responsible are the functions of our City Magistrates. And yet the salaries they draw compare very unfavourably with those of many officials who occupy less onerous positions. The third and the Fourth Presidency Magistrates are paid Rs. 700 and Rs. 600 respectively, which is less than the salary which the Fifth Judge of the Small Causes Court receives. When we consider that the jurisdiction of the latter, and all his colleagues except the Chief Judge, ex-

tends only to the trial of suits of which the subject-matter is of the value of Rs. 700 and less, and which in point of importance and responsibility can not be compared to the authority exercised by the lowest in rank of the Presidency Magistrates, the disparity in the matter of salary is apparent. Even a divisional Superintendent of Police, with his salary and allowances, is better off by comparison, though he enjoys a position of much less dignity. This remark also applies to a large number of officials in various other departments of the Government. It is obvious that this is a very undesirable state of affairs. We want on the Magisterial Bench men of ability and independence of character, who can maintain the dignity and reputation of the office. The present scale of salaries not only fails to attract many who can answer that description, and thus narrows the field of selection, but it also acts prejudicially on those who are placed in a position of considerable dignity and yet carrying with it a modest remuneration. To add to their difficulties, the cost of living has gone up considerably of late, and while it is open to others to escape the exorbitant rents which prevail in Bombay by going to live in suburbs within an easy distance, Presidency Magistrates are required to live within their jurisdiction, for their services may have to be requisitioned at any time of the day or night. These are considerations which force the conviction that a substantial increase in their salaries is imperatively called for, and we trust that the Government will lose no time in undertaking a revision of the present scale. In this connection, we may as well point out that it is difficult to understand the reason for the great disparity between the salaries of the various magistrates. The Chief Presidency Magistrate enjoys Rs. 2,000 a month while the Second receives exactly half that sum, and the Third and Fourth Magistrates fall far behind. And yet, with slight exceptions in favour of the Chief Magistrate, they all exercise equal authority and are burdened with an equal amount of work. This is an anomaly which calls for a remedy in the interests of all concerned, and it may be hoped that this aspect of the case will not be overlooked when the whole question is taken in hand.

A CONSCIENTIOUS POLITICIAN.

John Ellis was the first Parliamentary Under-Secretary for India in the Liberal ministry of 1905. He was a fairly prominent parliamentarian, who had rendered excellent service to his party in the Midlands for more than 30 years when Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman chose him as subordinate to Lord Morley at the India Office. He was there for one year, long enough to get interested in the work and to gain the esteem of all who were working towards the reform scheme. But he was completely overshadowed by his eminent chief whose presence in the House of Commons almost wiped out the Under-Secretary. It may be doubted whether the career of John Ellis was sufficient-ly important to be given the tribute of a full-length biography, but his friends have decided that it was, and the book has just been published by Messrs. Macmillan. It is written by Mr. Arthur T. Bassett, and has a preface by Lord Bryce, a little essay in appreciation wherein Ellis is treated, quite rightly, as a fine type of the English puritan in public affairs. He came of an old Quaker stock, and throughout his life played the part of a high-minded, though perhaps somewhat rigid, member of his little sect, which has exercised in English public life an influence so greatly in excess of its numerical strength. Ellis was a business man, a colliery owner and manager, with hereditary interest in the Midland Railway. For many years before entering Parliament he was active in Liberal politics; and after his election during the first Home Rule agitation his main interests were in the group of questions which, throughout his period, commanded the support of the non-conformists—the welfare of the backward races, education, opium, international peace, and so forth. Ellis was clearly much gratified when he was appointed to office in the Government, and he was proud of his association with Lord Morley at the India Office. But it is evident that he did not make much headway in knowledge of the Indian problem, and as we know, he had no chance of influencing the administration. Less than a dozen pages of the Life are devoted to his year of office, and perhaps they are sufficient in the circumstances. He was impressed by the departmental system in Charles

Street. Thus he writes a few days after being installed:

I am picking up threads here. Very interesting and a gigantic machine. The office grandly organised, and the best feature to my mind is the presence as Permanent Under-Secretary of Sir A. Godley.

He attended the Guildhall luncheon at which the Prince of Wales (King George) spoke after his tour in India: "A very fine-toned speech from the Prince; great good must result." The following entry from his diary, May 7, 1906, is worth quoting:

Gokhale for one hour—member of the Viceroy's Council. Most interesting as to native opinion and attitude. Eastern mind requires love of freedom and virility of the West.

"Requires" love of freedom is rather good. Perhaps most observers would say that the Eastern mind has been getting its love of freedom all right, and that the awkwardness is that it is demanding the opportunities of freedom. John Ellis, however, did not make any headway. His health was failing. The work, such as it was, fatigued him, and at the end of 1906 he resigned. He wrote:

The reasons are various and cumulative: health, the peculiar duties of this office which make it almost essential that its holder should not leave London for more than short intervals, etc.

A good man was this John Ellis: a thoroughly conscientious politician. But how should he and his kind do anything with the "gigantic machine" of Indian Government?

Notes of the Day.

The Grave Events in Ulster.

The news from Ulster, which we publish this morning, is of an undoubtedly grave character. The events described in Reuter's telegram seem to make it imperative that the Government should act strongly and vigorously without further delay, in dealing with actions which have involved the unlawful arrest and detention of the King's officers and threaten to disturb the King's peace. As long as the Ulster volunteers confined their operations to inspections and parades and learning how to form fours it was well to let them alone and wait and see what they would do when the Home Rule Bill became law. But it is no longer a question of whether Ulster should be coerced or not. Ulster has taken the offensive. It need not be denied that the plan for landing arms and ammunition for the volunteers was well-conceived and cleverly carried out. But we think that those who planned it will be found to have made a false move. The seizure and imprisonment of His Majesty's coastguards has not only provided the excuse for dealing with the rebel military movement in Ulster immediately,—had the Government been looking for such an excuse,—but it leaves the authorities no alternative but to move against people who have passed from a platonic defiance of the law to a very active kind of breach of the law. It is obvious that it would have been more expedient for Sir Edward Carson and his friends to have waited upon events. That a grave view is taken of the matter by the Government is indicated by Mr. Asquith's sudden return to Town, the hurried meeting of the Cabinet, and the presence thereof of General Maccready and other officers.

Operations of War.

Diplomatists may well be uneasy as to the exact status in international law of the present relations between the United States and Mexico, having regard to President Wilson's remarkable claim to be merely acting punitively against President Huerta alone, and the authority given by the Senate "to deal generally with Mexico." But the plain man can hardly harbour any metaphysical doubts on the point. The landing of forces and seizure of State property in the territory of a foreign State is equivalent to a declaration of war. We wonder that the United States Government does not take refuge in Mr. Gladstone's famous phrase that not war "but operations of war" were in existence. There is no doubt as to the operations of war on the part of the United States, and the Mexicans have lost no time in retaliating where the best opportunity offers, having crossed the Texan border and destroyed the town of Laredo. In the meanwhile the prospect of General Carranza coalescing his forces with the Federalists, which so surprised President Wilson's Government, seems to have led them to modify their plans, and it is announced, for the benefit of the Constitutionalists, that nothing beyond the seizure of the Vera Cruz customs is contemplated. Further than this a representative of the Constitutionalists is reported to have conferred with Mr. Bryan and gone away with the intention of inviting General Carranza to preserve neutrality. But we have our doubts as to whether this advice will be accepted.

The Entente Cordiale.

The outstanding feature of King George's visit to Paris, like that of King Edward in 1903, is its remarkable success from an

international standpoint. Apart from immensely strengthening common sympathies between the two nations, the visit marks a further step forward in the cordiality of Anglo-French political relations, establishing, in the words of the statement issued by Sir Edward Grey and M. Doumergue, an identity of view in respect of the various questions which have for some time engaged the attention of the two countries. Chiefly important among these questions are, those connected with the Mediterranean position, of which the two essential factors are the Triple Entente and Turkey. The Entente is admittedly a factor of strength, to the three Powers concerned while Turkey, at any rate at the moment, is a source of great weakness, capable of undermining the former, if questions connected with Turkey are not carefully handled by those responsible for shaping the policy of Great Britain and France in the Eastern Mediterranean. The opposite is likewise true: if Europe succeeds in strengthening the Ottoman Empire, thus enabling it to maintain its own integrity, greater solidity will thus be given to the Entente, heightening its effectiveness. We recently alluded to the special interests of France in Syria, Anatolia, and along the Black Sea, in the pursuit of which it is obviously necessary that the two countries should act in sympathy and without any suspicion against each other. This is, we believe, the French Government's endeavour, but it cannot be denied that of late certain groups of French financiers have displayed a cupidity which has suggested an eagerness for ruthless spoliation. A telegram the other day indicated that there was no present intention of giving the Entente a more formal character and it will be agreed that anything in the nature of a formal alliance is neither desired or required. It is evident that no Treaty could add to the cordiality of the present friendship between the British and the French peoples. It is not, perhaps, unreasonable to contend that a definite Agreement regarding obligations on both sides in regard to foreign policy and co-operation in defence would finally destroy hopes, which may be entertained in any quarter, of driving a wedge between Great Britain and France. But, a formal compact of the character of an alliance would probably result in rousing some suspicion of aggressive designs and that is a consideration to which weight was obviously attached in the reported "conversations" between Sir Edward Grey and M. Doumergue.

The Powers' Note to Greece.

The Powers' reply to the Greek note, which, as reported by Reuter to-day, has just been presented to Mr. Venizelos, on the subject of the guarantees asked for in regard to the Aegean Islands leaves the matter precisely as before, although the Powers express "their readiness to exercise their influence at Constantinople." This means that protracted negotiations will again be opened with the Porte in respect to the stipulation required of Greece that she must not fortify the islands near to the coast of Asia Minor, notably Chios and Mytilene. Greece, it will be remembered, accepted the stipulation provided the Powers guaranteed the immunity from attack on these islands by Turkey. The Powers are evidently unable to give the guarantee, which leaves the situation as unsatisfactory as it was just after the Balkan war. With regard to the Greco-Albanian frontier, apparently the frontier proposed by the Conference of Ambassadors in London, which followed the shortest line across the debated territory, is in need of "rectification," but the Powers adhere to the line through Koritza, which the Greek Government have accepted, but not the autonomous Government set up by M. Zogoraphos in Northern Epirus, which is still the chief centre of disturbance in the Balkans. It is to be noted that on the point of evacuation of all the territories in Northern Epirus by the Greek troops, the Powers are unanimous. The Greeks have evacuated part of the territory, but they appear to be waiting on events in the rest. The Powers now demand the complete evacuation of the region which has been assigned to Albania. When this has been done, the Epiotes will be left to decide the question of an autonomous government with the Albanian Government.

Flattering Attention.

We are very much flattered by the attention that has been paid to a leading article published by us some weeks ago on the subject of the Legislative Councils and co-operation with Government. The criticism of the attitude of official members of the Imperial Council therein made was very vigorously taken up by Mr. B. C. Chuckerbutty at the recent meeting of the Bengal Provincial Conference at Comilla and an extensive passage from the article was incorporated in that gentleman's Presidential address without acknowledgment. This we feel sure was quite accidental. Mr. Chuckerbutty is fully capable of thinking and speaking originally, and we would not have alluded to the matter had we not found that the Hon. Mr. Belvi, the President of yesterday's "Provincial Conference" at Setara, has been equally impressed with our views and embodied the whole passage in his own address, remarking that he could not do better than quote the views expressed by Mr. Chuckerbutty! Having read out the passage from the article Mr. Belvi proceeded to remark that "our experience in the Bombay Legislative Council has been, on occasions, almost of a piece with that of our brethren in Bengal!" Perhaps now somebody in Bengal will quote from Mr. Belvi, and provide an opportunity for somebody else in Bombay to exclaim "Why, that's just what we feel in Bombay!"

THE ARMING OF ULSTER.

SUCCESSFUL GUN-RUNNING.

COASTGUARDS OVER-POWERED.

POLICE HELPLESS.

70,000 RIFLES LANDED.

FIVE MILLION CARTRIDGES.

CABINET COUNCIL SUMMONED.

27,000 Volunteers mobilised secretly in Belfast, and under cover of this diversion 70,000 rifles and five million cartridges were secretly landed, and conveyed inland by motor cars. Volunteers armed with staves overpowered the coastguards, imprisoning them in their stations while the landing was effected. Mr. Asquith was summoned from the country to a hurried Cabinet Meeting but returned the same evening. Mr. Austen Chamberlain has given notice of a resolution moving for a full and impartial enquiry in view of the Government's contemplated naval and military movements in Ulster.

LONDON, April 24.

The Volunteers mobilised throughout Ulster yesterday evening with the utmost secrecy. It is estimated that 27,000 turned out.

HOW ATTENTION WAS DIVERTED.

The mobilisation last night was in Belfast district only. This diverted attention while the steamer Fanny transferred to a small craft.

SEVENTY THOUSAND RIFLES LANDED.

LONDON, April 25.

Seventy thousand rifles were landed in Ulster last night for the Volunteers. They were conveyed inland in two hundred motor-cars.

FIVE MILLION CARTRIDGES.

LONDON, April 25.

The Ulsterites announce that the Fanny also landed five million cartridges. Lines of transport wagons throughout the night decoyed the police and the Customs officials to the various docks where they found only coal.

The Fanny passed through the Lamlash fleet.

GUN-RUNNING BY VOLUNTEERS.

UNLOADING OF ARMS AFTER IMPRISONING COASTGUARDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 25.

The coast-guards have reported gun-running at Dublic Castle. They say that the Volunteers armed with staves surrounded the coast-guards and imprisoned them in their stations. They then proceeded to unload the arms. A coastguard died of excitement.

POLICE HELPLESS.

Most of the rifles were landed at Larne and the remainder at Bangor and Donaghadee. Many Volunteers were on duty at Larne and the police were helpless, being unable even to communicate with Belfast. The first consignment reached Tyrone at four o'clock in the morning and the others were distributed in the nearer counties. The plan succeeded without a hitch.

HURRIED CABINET COUNCIL.

PREMIER SUMMONED FROM THE COUNTRY.

Mr. Asquith, who had gone out of town to spend the week-end, was suddenly summoned and motored to London. There was a hurried meeting of the members of the Cabinet in Downing Street, Mr. Birrell, Mr. Harcourt, General Sir Cecil Macready and other officers being present.

Mr. Asquith returned to the country to-night.

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN'S MOTION.

FULL AND IMPARTIAL ENQUIRY.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain has given notice of a resolution moving that, in view of the seriousness of the Govern-

ment's contemplated naval and military movements in Ulster, the incompleteness and inaccuracy of the Ministers' statements and the failure of the Government to deal frankly with the situation, there should be a full and impartial enquiry into all the circumstances.

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD ON ARMY OFFICERS.

TROOPS TO HAVE BATONS FOR MAINTAINING ORDER.

LONDON, April 25.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, speaking at Newcastle, said that the people in future would not be brow-beaten by troops who would only have batons to maintain order. If the Army officers imagined they were going to turn their masses into Tory clubs their power must be broken.

NEARLY THROWN OVERBOARD.

He continued: "I have been mixed up a good deal with the Army officers and I have never met one without being told they were going to prevent Home Rule, if it were applied to Ulster. While on board the ship going to India, we got a marconigram saying that Mr. Larkin had been put in goal. I said I could understand it, if it had been Sir Edward Carson. The result was, that I was nearly thrown overboard. That was before Sir Arthur Paget put the improper questions, which were put because everyone knew that the officers had entered the conspiracy of the Tory party to defeat Home Rule.

BLACKGUARDLY AND ANONYMOUS TELEGRAMS.

"There is not a document issued by the War Office marked 'confidential' that has not been given to the Unionist members by the officers. Other officers who declared their intention of doing their duty have been boycotted and have received blackguardly and anonymous telegrams from officers throughout the country.

DEBATE ON ULSTER PLOT.

Sir John Simon, speaking at Banbury, said the Government anticipated a debate on the so-called Ulster plot with complacency and confidence.

The Opposition must justify their investigation of the Army not to do its duty. UNIONISTS HAD NOT TAMPERED WITH ARMY.

Mr. Walter Long, speaking at Brixton, said the charges of the Government against the Opposition were those of a coward and a blackmailer. The Unionists had not tampered with the Army which had acted according to its conscience and convictions.

MR. CHURCHILL'S ADVENTURE ON SEAPLANE.

VESSEL TOWED FOR SEVEN MILES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Apr. 24.

Mr. Churchill to-day went up in a naval seaplane at Sheerness intending to make a journey to Harwich.

The machine, however, started misfiring and the pilot was compelled to descend to water. The machine then had to be towed seven miles to the Clacton jetty.

SOUTH AFRICAN UNION BUDGET

PROPOSED IMPOSITION OF GRADUATED INCOME-TAX.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAPETOWN, Apr. 25.

Introducing the Union Budget, General Smuts announced that, in view of the estimated deficit of £711,000, the Government proposed to impose a graduated income-tax of from sixpence to eighteen pence on incomes of a thousand pounds and upwards.

SOCIETY MATRIMONIAL CASE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Apr. 25.

Lady Girouard's petition for the restitution of conjugal rights was granted in the Divorce Court to-day.

TEXT OF THE KORAN.

A NEW CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PUBLICATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Apr. 25.

In a few weeks the University of Cambridge will publish documents consisting of important variants of the text of the Koran contained in the palimpsest purchased from Mrs. Agnes Lewis in 1895.

Doctor Mingana, of the Syro-Chaldean Seminary Mosul, only deciphered the Koranic text under an upper palimpsest in November. Some of the pages were apparently written before Mahomet's annunciation, Zail ibn Thabit copied the text receptus of the Koran.

MEXICAN WAR.

MEDIATION OFFERED.

PRESIDENT WILSON ACCEPTS.

FEDERALS ASSUME THE OFFENSIVE.

TEXAS TOWN DESTROYED.

President Wilson has accepted an offer of mediation from the Brazilian Ambassador and the Argentine and Chilean Ministers. Generals Carranza and Villa have also been notified to the same effect.

The Mexican federals have destroyed Laredo, Texas and have dynamited and burned all the principal buildings including the American Consulate. Refugees from Vera Cruz report that the American flag has been trampled under foot and torn to pieces.

As the result of a conference in Washington between Mr. Bryan and a representative of the Constitutionalists General Carranza was advised by the latter to observe neutrality.

A report of the imprisonment of General Carranza turns out to be untrue. Great preparations are in progress for the protection of the Mexican border. Four Americans have been killed by mobs in Mexico City.

An appeal has been made to the Brazilian Consul for the release of British subjects arrested at Orizaba.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VERA CRUZ, April 24.

The Louisiana and the Mississippi have arrived here and have landed marines and bluejackets with two aeroplanes.

An outpost line has been formed with twelve quick-firing guns and three field guns to support it.

Admiral Fletcher's headquarters are also guarded by naval guns.

LONDON, April 25. American reports state that American buildings in Mexico City have been closed, owing to the threats of the mob to murder the occupants.

LOSSES AT VERA CRUZ.

WASHINGTON, April 25.

Admiral Fletcher estimates that the Mexican losses at Vera Cruz total 126 killed and 195 wounded.

Admiral Fletcher reports that the total casualties at Vera Cruz now amount to 17 killed and 70 wounded.

U. S. AND CARRANZA.

MR. BRYAN CONFERS WITH CONSTITUTIONALIST REPRESENTATIVE.

WASHINGTON, April 25.

After a conference in Washington between Mr. Bryan and a representative of the Mexican Constitutionalists, the latter telegraphed to General Carranza advising him to observe neutrality, stating that he had received assurances that no offensive movement from Vera Cruz was contemplated and that the Customs House would be returned immediately President Huerta made reparation.

SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS' OFFER TO MEDIATE.

PRESIDENT WILSON ACCEPTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 26.

The Brazilian Ambassador and the Argentine and Chilean Ministers have tendered the good offices of their Governments with a view to effecting an amicable solution of the Mexican problem. President Wilson has accepted the offer.

REBEL LEADERS ALSO NOTIFIED.

WASHINGTON, April 26.

The Brazilian, Argentine and Chilean diplomatic representative in Mexico have notified their offer of mediation to Generals Carranza and Villa.

Four hundred more foreigners including fifty Americans have arrived at Vera Cruz from Mexico City.

BUENOS AIRES, April 26. The press is unanimous in condemning American action in Mexico.

ANTI-AMERICAN DEMONSTRATION IN MONTEVIDEO. MONTEVIDEO, April 26.

Students are arranging an anti-American demonstration.

MORE SPEEDY ACTION URGED.

INTERNATIONAL COMPLICATIONS FEARED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, April 26.

The Members of Congress and the News-

papers are urging Government to more speedy action, considering that the plan of awaiting retaliatory measures at Vera Cruz is likely to lead to international complications.

STATUS OF RELATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 25.

Symptoms of uneasiness are being manifested by diplomats as to the indefinite status of the relations between the United States and Mexico. It is expected that the attention of the State Department will soon be called to the propriety of stating whether war exists.

WASHINGTON, April 26.

It is announced that no further offensive operations in Mexico are at present contemplated.

REFUGEES FROM MEXICO CITY.

AMERICAN FLAG TRAMPLED AND TORN TO PIECES.

VERA CRUZ, April 25.

A train of refugees, mostly women and children, has arrived from Mexico City escorted by unarmed British marines.

The refugees report that the American flag has been trampled under foot and torn to pieces in Mexico City amid the yells of the mob.

VERA CRUZ QUIET.

Vera Cruz is rapidly resuming its usual aspect. The shops and restaurants are being reopened and the American bands are playing in the squares. The audiences are composed of people who a few hours before were fleeing in panic before the American machine guns.

TAMPICO, April 26.

VERA CRUZ, April 26.

Fighting in progress between the Federals and Rebels.

FEDERALS ON WARPATH.

AMERICAN BORDER TOWN DESTROYED.

LONDON, April 25.

The Mexican Federals began firing on Laredo, Texas, from across the river, where they dynamited and burned Nuevo Laredo, including the American Consulate, the Town Hall, the Post Office, the theatre and the Customs House.

Troops from the American side returned the fire of the Federals whose attempt to destroy the bridge was defeated.

NUEVO LAREDO, April 25.

The town is in ruins. Numbers of Mexicans were seen to fall before the American quick-firers and others were killed while dynamiting the railway.

(Laredo is a city on the Rio Grande, Webb county, Texas in the United States of America, and does a large trade with Mexico. The population is 15,000.)

NOGÁLES (Arizona), April 26.

A band of Mexicans are raiding Southern Arizona, pillaging and firing on the Americans.

TROOPS SENT TO THE BORDER.

The inhabitants of the Mexican border are apprehensive of invasion by the Mexicans. In response to an appeal of the Governor of Texas, the Secretary for War has promised to send an additional regiment of regulars to the border.

CAPTURE OF MONTEREY BY REBELS.

BROWNSVILLE, April 25.

The rebel head-quarters announce the capture of Monterey after a five-days' battle.

PANAMA, April 25. The canal zone has been placed on a war footing and the coast artillery is being distributed between the fortifications at the Atlantic and Pacific ends.

FORCE FOR PROTECTION OF BORDER.

WASHINGTON, April 25.

Infantry, cavalry and artillery have been ordered from Brownsville to protect the border.

REPORTED ARREST OF GENERAL CARRANZA.

A despatch from Albuquerque says that the railway officials have received a report that General Villa has arrested General Carranza and put him in goal.

REPORT OF GENERAL CARRANZA'S IMPRISONMENT UNTRUE.

ALBUQUERQUE, April 25.

The report of the imprisonment of General Carranza is not true.

AMERICANS AS HOSTAGES.

VERA CRUZ, April 25.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy has arrived here from Mexico City. Numerous Americans were not permitted to join his train, President Huerta declaring that he would keep them as hostages.

FEDERALS ARREST SEVEN AMERICANS AND A LONDONER.

Seven Americans and a Londoner, Mr. Boyd, have been arrested at Tlaxiaco Blanco.

It is stated that the Federals will probably execute four of the Americans.

VOLUNTEER ARMY BILL PASSED.

WASHINGTON, April 25.

The Senate has passed the Volunteer Army Bill, authorising the mustering of the National Guard with the regular army.

ARREST OF BRITISH SUBJECT.]

APPEAL TO BRAZILIAN CONSULATE FOR RELEASE.

WASHINGTON, April 25.

Mr. Bryan has notified Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, of the reported arrest of a British subject at Orizaba, one of the score of foreigners who have been arrested, the other nineteen being Americans. Mr. Bryan says that the prisoners have not been executed.

The Brazilian Consulate there has been appealed to to secure their release.

ASSASSINATION OF FOUR AMERICANS

VERA CRUZ, April 25.

A local newspaper announces that four Americans have been killed by mobs in Mexico City. Three of the victims are said to have been taken from the tram-cars. The fourth is alleged to have been killed in the Y. M. C. A. building by the members of the baseball team to which he belonged. The information has not been confirmed.

JAPAN WILL NOT UTILIZE PRESENT OPPORTUNITY.

TOKIO, April 25.

The Premier and other authorities, interviewed by a Reuter's representative, said that Japan had no intention whatever of utilizing the present Mexican trouble to secure the settlement of the Californian difficulty.

THE BALKANS.

POWERS' REPLY TO GREEK NOTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Apr. 25.

The representatives of the Powers have handed to M. Venezelos their reply to the Greek note on the subject of Epirus and the Aegean Islands.

POSSESSION OF AEGEAN ISLES.

LATER.

The Powers' reply to the Greek note has been presented to M. Venezelos, Premier. It expresses their readiness to exercise their influence at Constantinople to attain the objects for which Greece has asked for guarantees, including the undisturbed possession of the Aegean Islands.

GRAECO-ALBANIAN FRONTIER.

They do not desire to hinder the execution of the rectification of the Graeco-Albanian frontier in the Argyro-Castro region, but adhere to the line through Korytza.

The Powers have simultaneously demanded verbally the evacuation of North Epirus.

GREEKS TO EVACUATE SMYRNA.

A PEREMPTORY ORDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Apr. 25.

The police at Smyrna have ordered all Greek subjects to leave at once. The Greek Consul called on the Vali in connection with the order but was not received. He was told that the Vali had gone to the country.

LORD RECTORSHIP OF GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.

THE CANDIDATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Apr. 24.

Mr. Bonar Law is the Unionist candidate for the Lord Rectorship of the Glasgow University. Lord Strathclyde is the Liberal candidate and Mr. Cunningham Graham the Socialist.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Apr. 24.

The death is announced of Vice-Admiral Stokes who had recently been appointed Senior Officer on the coast of Ireland.

A MADRAS CIVILIAN.

The death is announced of the Madras civilian, Mr. Robert Austin.

AN INDIAN ARMY OFFICER.

The death is announced of General John Shaw Kemball, late of the Indian Army.

NEGLECTED GRAVES OF SOLDIERS IN RANGOON.

DR. FINLAY'S LETTER TO "THE TIMES."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Apr. 25.

Dr. David W. Finlay, of Glasgow, writes to "The Times" describing his recent visit to the Shwedagon Pagoda, Rangoon, and the shame with which he saw the dirty and neglected condition of the graves of soldiers who had fallen in the war of 1853.

END OF ROYAL VISIT TO PARIS.

EXCHANGE OF CORDIAL TELEGRAMS.

A MEMORABLE OVATION IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Apr. 24.

The King and the Queen received a most hearty welcome from the citizens of Calais on returning there on their way back to England. Prior to their departure the King and President Poincaré exchanged most cordial telegrams. On arrival at Dover their Majesties were enthusiastically cheered. Great crowds had gathered to greet their Majesties in London and gave them a memorable ovation.

BOXING MID-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

AN OPPONENT TO CARPENTIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 26.

Carpentier and Dick Smith will meet at Liverpool on 28th of May to compete for the middle-weight championship of Europe.

AMERICAN INTER-UNIVERSITY RELAY RACE.

FOOT VICTORY AFTER FOUR-MILE RUN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.

The inter-university four miles relay race was won by Oxford. Pennsylvania was second and Cornell third. Twelve teams competed. There was a sensational finish, Jackson and McCurdy of Pennsylvania racing neck and neck for the last mile in a heavy rainstorm. Jackson won by a foot in 1085 seconds.

RAILWAY TRAGEDY

WOMAN'S THROAT CUT IN BRIGHTON TRAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 26.

The communication cord was pulled on a London to Brighton train at three Bridges last evening.

A man jumped out knife in hand and was captured.

A woman was found in a carriage with her throat cut, dead.

SLUMP ON BERLIN BOURSE

DUE TO SENSATIONAL RUMOURS AND LOSSES IN SECURITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, Apr. 25.

A collapse in prices occurred yesterday on the Berlin Bourse, which was the most intense and most sudden for years. It was due to the prevalence of unfavourable rumours, including the death of the Austrian Emperor and the departure of a Japanese fleet for the Philippines and Honolulu.

The bankers express the opinion that the slump was further due to the recent large losses of speculators in international securities.

GERMAN ARMY.

FURTHER INCREASE IN TAXATION PROBABLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, Apr. 25.

Herr Kuhn, Secretary to the Treasury, has returned from a round of visits to the South German Courts.

The newspapers believe that he has been negotiating for their consent to further heavy increases in the Imperial taxation for military purposes.

VOLCANOES IN A STATE OF ERUPTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Apr. 24.

Vesuvius and Mount Etna are in a state of eruption.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 26.

The Government meteorologist at Simla reports that a slight increase in intensity at its origin, about 300 miles away, was recorded on the Simla seismograph at 2-3 a.m. on Saturday.

SATARA CONFERENCE.

HON. MR. BELVI'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

POLITICAL INACTIVITY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SATARA, April 26.

The "Provincial" Conference organised by various gentlemen of Satara was opened to-day.

MR. KARANDIKAR'S SPEECH.

In welcoming the members of the Conference Mr. R. P. Karandikar, Chairman of the Reception Committee said, Satara had been subjected to much severe comment for usurping the functions of the powers that be, in affording the Presidency an opportunity to meet together and consider some public questions. Others had, misunderstood the ways and means that they had adopted in bringing about this meeting. But it was no concern of theirs to try to please this or that party or both, to earn cheap popularity in the beginning or to invoke sympathy in the end. Theirs was the staunch adherence to a path dictated by their conscience regardless of the frowns and favours from either quarters.

They had never acted in ignorance of the rules of the Congress that required signatures of delegates and the election to be by the Congress Committees or bodies affiliated thereto. The rules, however, did not encourage any Congress Committee to hold a Provincial Conference. That was the state of affairs for six years past. The Satara district had its own Congress Committee otherwise called the District Association, started in 1893, (not in pursuance of any rules then existing) which off and on asserted itself. There came into existence another Congress Committee formed under the constitution of the Congress of 1908. But these two institutions were never antagonistic to each other in matters which were made for the good of the people. In fact when the older District Association went on convening annual or periodical District Conferences, members of the other Committee were cordially invited, and these invitations were not resented. In course of time endeavours were made to place Bombay gentlemen in possession of what they thought and still thought necessary in matters of the popularity of the Congress. It behaved, every well-wisher of the progressive nation, a movement to try to remove the drawbacks, if any, in the rules of the Congress constitution and at the Calcutta session of 1911, in the Subjects Committee, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale very feelingly urged upon the attention of the body the urgency of leaving election open to public meetings as before viz., before the year 1907; and not to limit it to meetings held under the auspices of the Congress Committee. Nothing, however, came out of such a reasonable proposal.

Continuing Mr. Karandikar said: Even before this, I spoke to the Hon'ble Sir Pherozshah Mehta in his chambers on the 23rd of January, 1913, and informed him that Satara was willing to hold a Provincial Conference. Sir Pherozshah was then engaged with the Public Services Commission evidence and hoped to consider the matter in about ten days time. About this, however, nothing has been heard since then. I hoped to see at Karachi the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta and other workers like the Hon'ble Mr. Malaviya and the Hon'ble Mr. Surendranath Banerji but could see none except the Hon. Mr. Mudholkar there; as also the General Secretaries Messrs. Khare and Wacha who had strenuously opposed the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale in 1911 at Calcutta when the proposal for relaxing the rules he put forward was discussed in the Subjects Committee. While thus endeavouring to approach the Congress authorities, Satara itself was not idle. Thanks to the strictly impartial and sympathetic policy of the Government and of the local officers, Satara was able year after year to convene annual conferences at various centres in the district and pass resolutions affecting local matters. Copies of the resolutions were submitted to the head of the district. We gratefully acknowledge the treatment accorded to us especially when last year our able Collector Mr. Brendon had the kindness to allow a deputation of the District Conference to see him and to present a copy of the resolutions. In due course he considered the matters covered by the various resolutions and I am proud to say, gentlemen, he actually had the goodness to answer *seriatim* to the various questions submitted. I am inclined to think, gentlemen, if other district officers treat public representations so seriously and courteously, most of the criticisms generally levelled against officers would disappear.

Satara had ventured to find out a *modus operandi*. There were good gentlemen like Rao Bahadur Pathak of the Congress Committee who recognised the urgency of the movement and all considered it worth while to see if all loyal persons could come together. They would remember, what resentment was caused by South African regulations requiring thumb impressions from the fellow brethren in South Africa. Could not they avoid similar resentment by

not requiring signatures from their brethren whose loyalty they could trust wholly and completely. In throwing elections open to public bodies they were mainly the authors of what was used as a reasonable way out of the difficulty by the Hon. Mr. Gokhale in the Subjects Committee at Calcutta. The speaker then referred to his correspondence with the President of the Presidency Association and continued that the Association was perfectly right in the answer it had given and we for one had no reason to complain. The Reception Committee, however, was glad to state that they had successfully approached a gentleman than whom it would be difficult to find a better President for this year's Conference. He was reminded of a certain objection to the appellation Provincial Conference. He did not want to quarrel with names but would look to the substance of the movement. During these seven years there had arisen a dozen Conferences, and indeed there had been a Provincial Conference under the Moslem League. He would have preferred to call this gathering a Mofussil Conference if he were satisfied that the city of Bombay's activities had shown a complete disregard for the Mofussil or that subjects before the Conference did not interest the people of Bombay. Not infrequently his brethren of Bombay City who were every way fitted to speak for the Mofussil assumed more to themselves and denied the Mofussil the advantage of their Association, oblivious of their duty towards the younger brothers who in their turn try various measures to attract the elders' attention to their own sentiments. Substantial work is judged on its own merits and I have no doubt you will prove yourself worthy of the tradition of the national movements of the past.

Before concluding he had great pleasure in conveying to them the blessings of the District Collector Mr. Brendon upon the Conference. But they must bear in mind the caution kindly dropped by him. It was absolutely necessary to avoid hot-headed discussion and speeches. This was a caution which had been their watchword in almost every one of their public movements.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The Hon. Mr. D. V. Belvi, who was elected President in the course of his address said:—

The Provincial Conference has had a most chequered career and has exhibited only spasmodic activity since its inception. It was born at Poona in the year 1888, under the paternal care of the late Mr. Justice Ranade, the greatest Mahatma of modern times, and the late Rao Bahadur Vishnu Moreswar Bhidve was its god-father. It enjoyed robust health for the first five years of its life at Poona and for three years after at Ahmedabad, Bombay and Belgaum. But in the ninth year it happened to visit Karachi under the care of our distinguished countryman, Sir Narayanrao Chandavarkar. Unfortunately for it, the Conference had an attack in the parching climate of Sind either of sunstroke or of the sleeping sickness; and continued afterwards to remain in a state of suspended animation until the year 1900, when the good citizens of Satara brought it to their town for treatment under the supervision of my friend, the Hon. Mr. Gokuldas Parekh. Happily the efforts of our friends at Satara proved fruitful and the patient was restored to good health; and it continued to be till 1903 when it went on a visit to the town of Dharwar in charge of my friend Mr. Daji Abaji Khare of Bombay. Soon after this visit to the centre of the Bombay Karnatic the Conference exhibited symptoms of a recrudescence of its old malady, and it was almost lifeless up to the year 1907, in which year Sir Balchandra Krishna, Kt., was specially called to Satara to diagnose its illness and to prescribe the necessary physic for it. The prescription of the learned doctor restored it to fairly good health, and it visited Dhulia with the late Hon. Rao Bahadur Joshi as its guardian. But as ill-luck would have it, it relapsed into its chronic slumber once again, and remained in a fainting fit to this year when our patriotic friends of Satara came to its rescue a second time. The Conference has thus come to Satara under these circumstances with me as a principal servant in attendance on it. I now commit it to your care and ask you to do your best not only to help it to regain its health but to safeguard its well-being in the future as well. I ought not to omit to mention one important episode in the life-history of the Conference up to this year. As it not infrequently happens in the case of many children who have the misfortune to lose their parents in their infancy, an attempt was made by some of our brethren, who call themselves Moderates, for some time past to obtain a writ of injunction from public opinion in this Presidency, preventing us, who are assembled in this hall, from taking the Conference to Satara without their assent. The contention was summarily dismissed as we expected that it would be. Failing to get the writ of injunction which they wanted, our 'Moderate' brethren, or to be more accurate, only those who are over-zealous among them, commenced not only disowning the legitimacy of this gathering but its very name of the Bombay Provincial Conference.

THE PAINFUL FACT.

I am not unaware of the painful fact, which is unhappily but too true, that a few gentlemen of light and leading in this great Presidency could not persuade themselves to accord their influential support to the present sessions of the Provincial Conference and to give us the benefit of their great abilities, their varied experience, and their impressive eloquence. Nobody regrets more than I the inability of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association and of the Deccan Sabha to participate in the proceedings of this gathering on the ground that it does not bear the seal of sanction of what they are pleased to call the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, and also because I suppose we have not all subscribed in writing to all the articles of the "Creed" of the "Convention Congress" in the latest approved and prescribed form, and agreed to yield unquestioning obedience to the body of rules, promulgated by that great institution. Some of the more zealous, but less thoughtful, followers of this new-born "Creed" in this Presidency have gone the length of impeaching the very title of this Conference to be called a Provincial Conference on the principal ground, if I have understood them aright, that it has

failed to enlist their sympathy and their support. Nothing is farther from my intention than to disparage in the slightest degree the nobility of political workers who are the authors of the "Creed," of the rules and regulations governing the proceedings of the Convention Congress and of the few political bodies, affiliated to it in India. I trust I am expressing not only my own sincere conviction but that I am echoing the sentiments of you all, assembled in this hall, when I say that we, men of the younger generation, owe a heavy debt of gratitude to many of these gentlemen less for their initiating young India into the mysteries of systematic, constitutional agitation, than for some of the great reforms they have helped the country in recently securing from our beneficent and liberty-loving Government. But this frank acknowledgment of their great services in the past and their undoubted honesty of purpose need not necessarily be taken either as giving them an indefeasible title to play the role of the dictator or to compel implicit allegiance from the whole body of educated Indians to the "Creed" and to the rules and regulations promulgated by their Convention Congress, for the simple reason that the Creed and its annexures have never been submitted to the country as a whole and never been passed at a meeting of the Indian National Congress in the real acceptance of that expression. If we, who are assembled in this hall to discuss and to consider in loyal, peaceful and constitutional manner the political grievances of our country, have no right to call ourselves a Provincial Conference, because of the regrettable absence of some of the adherents of the new-born Creed what better right, I crave leave to ask, have those gentlemen who stood aloof from us—let us devoutly hope only temporarily—to style their Convention "the Indian National Congress"? May we respectfully ask these over-zealous adherents of the Convention Congress Creed to kindly tell us the names of district and Taluka towns in the Bombay Presidency where Congress Committees have been formed after the approved fashion and the total numerical strength of the followers of the Creed in Western India? Is it or is it not a fact that since the unfortunate debacle in the Congress camp at Surat in December 1907, a good many important places and the bulk of the educated Indians in this Presidency have evinced practically no interest, no enthusiasm in the cause of the Convention Congress?

It is extremely distasteful to me to reply even with brevity to all the carping criticisms that has been levelled at the present sessions of the Conference by a small section of the adherents of the Convention Creed. They have made a futile attempt to condemn the Conference as a gathering of Extremists. In the parlance of these gentlemen all those that decline to subscribe in writing to every article of their Creed are extremists or revolutionaries, or subverters of the British Government in India. They have not the courage to prefer such an accusation against us publicly in explicit language, but they try to compass their purpose by large innuendoes which are much more dangerous than an open charge.

THE BASIC PRINCIPLE.

The organizers of the present meeting of the Conference have made the basic principle on which it is held perfectly clear, in their first circular in the following words:—"Only those persons who accept the attainment by constitutional means of Self-Government, within the Empire, as laid down by Article I of the Congress Constitution, or Self Government within the Empire suited to the needs of India (according to the Moslem League) as the object of the Indian National movement, will be eligible either as 'delegates' to the Conference or as electors of such 'delegates.'" With a distinct understanding of the sort, the intending delegates need not express in writing their acceptance of this object." This statement of the principle, on which the Conference has met here to-day is characterized in some quarters as a wonderful specimen of political shilly-shallying and surrender of principle; and is said to have a "hermaphrodite character" about it. I do not think that any useful purpose will be served by examining this description of the principle on which we meet here; but does this declaration of principle leave any room for a reasonable doubt that the Conference will still be dominated by any political firebrands who advocate absolute autonomy, independent of the British rule in India? It is true that this conference does not insist on a declaration in writing of the acceptance of the principle, enunciated in the above quoted circular; but it is so for the simple reason that it does not attach any special value to a declaration in writing. We believe we may safely follow the sage advice of the poet:—

"I'll take thy word for faith, not ask thee oath,
Who shuns not to break one, will sure crack both."

LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

The President then proceeded to deal with some of the more important political events of the day. Discussing the Legislative Councils the speaker said the views of the elected non-official members at the Council-board might prove more effective and carry much greater weight with Government than at present, if there were better preparation and better organization among the people's representatives on the Council. The responsibility for the comparative failure of the elected members on the Bombay Legislative Council to leave always an effective impression on Government had to be shared by hon. members with the public whose mouth-pieces they were. Did the people of the Presidency take an intelligent interest in the business of the Council? Did they often try to understand and to criticize the Bills and the resolutions that came up for discussion before the Legislative Council? Did the public press ever endeavour to follow the trend of legislation and to educate the public mind on the point from time to time? Did important political bodies like the Bombay Presidency Association, the Deccan Sabha, the Sarvajanik Sabha consider, at their meetings, important measures pending before the Legislative Council, and submit their views for consideration by the Council? Did people exercise their privilege of sending in carefully reasoned petitions and representations, when important measures like Bills for amending the Land Revenue Code, the Irrigation Act, the District Municipal Act,

and the like were on the legislative anvil? Did the numerous learned gentlemen practising the law in the Presidency ever care to examine the provisions even of important Bills and to give the benefit of their opinion to the Council, when Bills are under consideration? Did the people's spokesmen often make serious, sustained and timely efforts to educate their constituents on matters of public importance and to assuage their grievances and their wishes? The answer to most of these questions must unfortunately be in the negative, at any rate, for the present. He did not pose as a superior person. But "Heaven helps those who help themselves" said the good old adage, and even Government, which was human after all, could not fairly be expected to help them unless they help themselves to the task of formulating and expressing their grievances in all legitimate ways.

What a sad commentary was furnished on the inactivity of the people of this Presidency in a recent Press Note issued by the Bombay Government in its General Department! The first paragraph ran as follows:—"The report on the Administration of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1912-13 has recently been issued by Government. As the objects and even the existence of the publication are not perhaps very widely known, it may be explained that the report is, as once a history and a book of reference. It deals concisely with all branches of Government activity with local board and municipal administration, with public bodies such as the various Port Trusts, and with commercial and industrial matters, so far as they come under the observation of the Custom and Port Trust officials, the Accountant-General, and other Government officers in all parts of the Presidency."

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

They had made good progress in matters of Municipal Government, since they met last at Dhulia. The Government of Lord Sydenham not only invested some of the serving municipalities in the Presidency with a right to exercise a wider franchise, but to elect their own Presidents as well. A Bill further to amend the present Bombay District Municipal Act had just passed its first reading and was now awaiting detailed consideration of its provisions by a Select Committee to which it had been referred.

He could not point to much progress made by local boards which seemed, as administered at present, more dead than alive. They were, to all intents and purposes, a part and parcel of the Revenue Department and mostly under the control of revenue officers. It was absolutely imperative, in the interests of a more robust growth of local self-government, that steps should be taken as early as possible, not only to amend the present District Local Boards Act, but to secure to the people a real and effective control over their administration under the chairmanship of elected non-official Presidents and Vice-Presidents. It was a matter of great satisfaction to all that the Presidency had progressed well in educational matters with the rest of the country during the last five years. The strenuous efforts made by our friend, the Hon. Mr. Gokhale, C.I.E., a philanthropic and selfless patriot, at getting primary education made compulsory and universal in British India, had not unfortunately been crowned with success. But it must be gratefully acknowledged that partly through the support which the country, taken as a whole, accorded to the scheme sketched by the Hon. Mr. Gokhale, but mainly through the munificence of their gracious Sovereign, a strong impetus had been given to the spread of primary education in the whole of British India. They must enter a respectful but emphatic protest against the enhancement of fees in secondary schools. Aided secondary schools had been compelled to raise their rates of fees under the Grant-in-Aid Code; and in some honourable instances even against their declared wishes. As for the requisite improvements which Government promised generously to effect out of the increased fee-receipts, it was hard for them to understand that the resources at the command of Government were so very slender and meagre as to leave them no other reasonable alternative but to continue to levy these enhanced fees in the 20 Government High Schools in this Presidency.

The speaker then referred to the large amount of revenue "swallowed up" by the maintenance of the police force of the Presidency, the remarkable progress of the co-operative credit movement and various minor matters.

The conference then adjourned to Monday.

DESIGN FOR NEW BENGAL CHAMBER BUILDINGS.

ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF RULES BY A COMPETITOR.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 25.

With reference to the award announced in the competition for the design of the new Bengal Chamber of Commerce buildings, a protest has been lodged by some of the competitors against the ground that Messrs. Stevens Gregson and Co., who are placed first, have infringed the condition of competition by colouring the plans with a wash of light Indian ink, whereas the conditions stipulated that yellow colour should be used. The effect of this is enormously to improve the appearance of the plans thereby giving unfair advantage.

PRESIDENT WILSON AND A PARALYSED BOY.

A kindly story comes from Washington. In a town in Pennsylvania a twelve-year-old boy, paralysed with life slowly ebbing away, had an intense desire to see the President. Under the new regime at the White House calls, except on business, are strongly discouraged, and it was with much hesitation that the lad's mother wrote to Mrs. Wilson asking if this wish could be granted. The President promptly gave consent, and the boy was taken to Washington and brought to the White House on a stretcher. Mr. Wilson chatted for several minutes with the little fellow, whose eyes beamed with joy; and who was at first too happy to speak. The President's eyes were dim as he turned away to his day of work, and the sufferer was turned out on his stretcher to a motor ambulance, and away to the railway station.

RISING IN OMAN.

TOWNS ATTACKED BY REBELS

BRITISH CRUISERS TO THE RESCUE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMALA, April 26.

During the past few weeks there has been a recrudescence of the trouble in the vicinity of Muscat and in Oman generally. The rebel subjects of the Sultan, under the nominal leadership of the Imam, have made descents upon certain coast towns.

On the 11th instant as already reported, H. M. S. Fox proceeded to Barka with the view of protecting the lives and property of the British subjects resident there, and dispersed the rebels.

Again on the 14th, in consequence of an attack by a rebel force on Quryat, twenty miles south-east of Muscat, where there are also a number of British subjects, H. M. S. Dartmouth proceeded to the spot. The rebels again decamped after a few shots had been fired at their position.

The support thus afforded to the Sultan's authority has caused the rebel leaders to pause and the situation is easier. But in view of further developments two of H. M. S. ships are for the present remaining in the vicinity of Muscat to safeguard British interests.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL.

SCOTLAND'S EASY VICTORY OVER ENGLAND.

BRILLIANT SCOTTISH HALF-BACKS.

Before a crowd of 110,000 people, Scotland beat England on Saturday April 4, by three goals to one. Although extra stands and extra banking have been added to Hampden Park since last year, the gates had to be closed before the game started, and thousands were turned away disappointed, says "The Times."

Getting to the ground was a matter of the utmost difficulty. Hampden Park is some four miles out of Glasgow and to walk there would take the keen edge off the appetite for the game. Trams were quite hopeless unless one was prepared to fight one's way in and risk a broken ankle from a slammed door. To take a lady by train was impossible. Every taxicab and horse-car in Glasgow was engaged by 12 o'clock in the morning. Many people only got to the ground by walking half-way and snatching up conveyances as they came back.

THE CROWD.

Hundreds arriving after the gates were shut climbed the hill which faces the grand-stand and watched the game from there. "Watched the game" is a polite fiction, for the people on the hill could only see the ball when it was kicked very high; the players themselves they could not catch a glimpse of. Some mental telepathy, however, seemed to pass between them and the spectators in the grandstand; and apparently they enjoyed the game almost as much as if they were really seeing it all. They could hear the roar that came up from the crowd when a goal was scored, but until some sign was given from the grandstand, they could have no notion which side had scored! Whether it was a brilliant shot, a weak save, or a back putting the ball through his own goal they had no human chance of knowing. Yet there they stood and apparently enjoyed themselves. "What fools these mortals be," said Puck. But some forms of madness are good for a nation.

As for the crowd inside the ground, it was a sight to see and never forget. The huge bank opposite the grand-stand was a misty sea of faces, lit up occasionally as the sun struck on them, but mostly a blurred colourless white like baby balloons. Faces and caps, faces and caps, not even a shoulder to be seen behind the front row. From far off the crowd of faces looked like the "hundreds and thousands" of our childhood, dusted on a huge oblong with a green rectangle for a centre. In "The Little White Bird," J. M. Barrie writes that the Baby Walk is so full of perambulators that you could cross from side to side stepping on babies, but the nurses won't let you do it. On Saturday you could have walked round the ground stepping on heads; but the police would not have let you do it.

There was no championship at stake on Saturday, the Association Championship had been annexed by Ireland already. But as in the Calcutta Cup at Rugby football, so at Association, the game of the year is that between England and Scotland; other internationals pale before the great game, which is really rather a pity.

THE ENGLISHMEN OUTPACED.

It was the fastest game between England and Scotland since the A. F. A. and the F. A. quarrelled. All through the pace was tremendous and, though Brownlie did not have a great deal to do at his end, Hardy played the ball on an average of at least once a minute. Up till half-time it was an even game. The sides were level, one goal all then, though either side might have led by a couple of goals, given a little luck. But, after changing ends, although England were playing with the wind, Scotland were always the better side. They won at half-back; and that is the beginning and end of the matter. The English half-backs were desperately trying to head the ball again and again to get out of a tight place; the Scottish half-backs always seemed to have time to trap the ball and look about them. And then the Englishmen got worried and flurried, while the Scotsmen were as cool as could be. In the second half it was shown again and again that the English half-backs wanted, to get rid of the ball; whereas the

Scottish players hung on to it and controlled it until they had drawn an opponent.

Consequently, the English forwards got few chances. If a forward has to wait for a ball kicked 20 to 30 yards behind him, he can have little chance against a clever back. The Scottish backs, who were all good, seldom had to worry in anticipation; the long, wild passes were patently obvious; and the man meeting the ball has necessarily the advantage of the one waiting for it.

For the upsetting of the forward line Hampton was a good deal to blame. He plays right up against the full-backs—a game which pays in form of decisively willing half-backs, but not otherwise. Any full-back can walk serenely round a forward waiting for a 25 yards pass; but right up to the finish he never seemed to realize that. His seemed to be the idea "Hope is not yet taxed," and so he went on hoping to the end. Thus it came about that the wings waiting for passes that seldom came, were behind their insides as well as their centre, which is obviously futile.

The terror—to their opponents—of the old Corinthian game was that they were never so dangerous as in mid-field. Then the forwards swept up the field, passing in their stride, taking passes from the stride, and shooting in their stride. The wings always came in—"in case"—and became insides in front of goal, and the centre half-back was often up to make a sixth forward. That was what Bury found at Queen's Club, where they were beaten 10-1, after having won the Cup.

In front of winning half-backs it is the duty of forwards to come back, not only to save the defence, but to give themselves a chance of playing their own game. A Cobbold or a G. O. Smith would have seen that in a flash. And they would have had more than an excuse for those pieces of individualism which, unfortunately, are too often called selfishness in these days. "The Professors," it must be conceded, play abnormally unselfish these days. But a forward who is used to playing on a winning side is apt to fall into too stereotyped a game and to forget that in a big match it is better to make a blunder, if the side is being beaten in trying to effect something than to acquiesce in a defeat with the superior moral attitude of "I, at least, am not to blame." In big matches it is just as bad to be beaten 1-0 as 20-0. To be beaten by as little as possible is a hopeless idea to possess a side. That will do something, even if it is wrong, is the spirit that wins matches.

THE GAME.

England lost the toss and kicked off against the wind. Shortly they forced a corner, and two minutes from the start had a great chance, which was spoilt by hesitation in front of goal. A corner followed to Scotland, and, from another, Thomson scored with a long shot. Pennington was responsible for the goal, for he crossed Hardy as the shot was made and unsighted him. This was just four and a half minutes from the start. A couple of minutes later J. Smith had a great chance to score for England, but, over-excited, shot straight on to the goalkeeper's knee, the ball bouncing back, luckily, to one of the Scottish half-backs. A foul against Thomson in the middle of the ground led up to England's one goal. Crompton took the kick; Smith trapped it cleverly and passed across to Fleming, who rushed the ball through.

M'Menamy had two good chances for Scotland, but missed both; and J. Smith seemed to have a certain goal for England, but nothing came of it. In extension of these blunders it must be said that the ball was very light and very tight, and so most difficult to control.

In the second half the Scottish half-backs dominated the game, and only brilliant goalkeeping saved England from a strong trouncing. After six minutes M'Menamy shot in from only a few yards out, Hardy having no chance to save. The defence seemed to leave M'Menamy severely alone, each, apparently, expecting some one else to take the man while they looked on. A quarter of an hour later M'Menamy hit the bar with a grand shot; the ball came out softly to Reid, who scored very easily.

A minute later Fleming tricked two men and went through with a grand chance of scoring. For some reason, however, he passed out in front of goal—the unpardonable sin—and that gave the defence plenty of time to get back. That was England's last chance, and from that time on it was only a question of by how much England would be beaten. The sides were:—Scotland—Brownlie (Third Lanark), goal; McNeil (Celtic) and Dodds (Celtic), backs; Gordon (Glasgow Rangers), Thomson (Sunderland), and Hay (Newcastle United) half-backs; Donaldson (Bolton Wanderers), M'Menamy (Celtic), Reid (Glasgow Rangers), Croll (Falkirk), and Donachie (Oldham Athletic), forwards.

England—Hardy (Aston Villa), goal; Crompton (Blackburn Rovers) and Pennington (West Bromwich Albion), backs; Sturgess (Sheffield United), McCall (Preston North End), and McNeil (West Bromwich Albion), half-backs; Walden (Tottenham Hotspur), Fleming (Swindon), Hampton (Aston Villa), Smith (Bolton Wanderers), and Mossop (Burnley), forwards.

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SIMLA SEASON OPENS.

SECRETARIATS IN FULL WORKING.

THE INDIA COUNCIL.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, April 24. "April showers and May flowers" is a proverbial saying in Simla, and the season promises to justify that old belief. Since my last letter we had two more showers and several cloudy days. It is warming up now and I believe that we have seen the last of the winter of 1913-14. The station is filling up rapidly and all the Members of the Executive Council are now resident at the summer capital. The Secretariats are working at full strength.

Army Headquarters is also reassembled here and H. E. the Commander-in-Chief will return on the 29th instant. Sir Beauchamp Duff has given no indication yet of making any change, but I am inclined to believe that he will give full effect to Lord Kitchener's scheme with which he is so thoroughly conversant. A review of Kitchener's policy was made by the Nicholson Commission and General Duff will have no difficulty in determining his own line of action. An important change in the personnel of the Army will take place by the retirement of Sir James Willcocks from the command of the Northern Army.

MATTERS UNDER CONSIDERATION.

As we are just at the beginning of the season it is impossible for me to chronicle any important move in the Government of India. Several important questions however are now before the Secretary of State and the India Office is evidently marking time. The Hindu University scheme has been with the officials at Whitehall for over six months and there is no sign of any reply yet. Similarly the Government of India's despatch on the Law of Confession was sent out last autumn and beyond the publication of papers Lord Crewe has given no expression of his opinion. The despatch on the Separation of the Executive and Judicial Functions is also before His Lordship as also the proposal for the creation of an Executive Council for the United Provinces. These are all important questions and naturally Lord Crewe must take his own time. But unusual delay only hampers the Government of India and also delays the carrying out of the much needed reforms.

THE INDIA COUNCIL.

An important question, which was a feature of the Budget debate, was the criticism levelled against the reconstitution of the India Council and I have reason to believe that the Congress deputation will take up this most important matter during their stay in England. The Government of India, I am afraid, is powerless in this matter, and so far they have not been invited to give their opinion on the new scheme. The reconstitution of the Council of India is a matter which primarily concerns the Government at Home and thus Lord Hardinge's Government may be disinclined to press their own opinion. It is however expected that, when the Government of India Bill, upon which the late Sir James Macpherson was engaged, is ready, the Government of India may have an opportunity of having their say. Meanwhile they must rest content with forwarding a copy of the proceedings of the Imperial Legislative Council, which contains a full report of the debate on the reconstitution of the India Council, to the Permanent Under-Secretary of State for India, whose duty it is to go through the report and lay it before the Secretary of State. I hear that Mr. Edwin Montagu is the godfather of the new scheme, and now that he is transferred to the Treasury, it may not be pushed forward as quickly as it was expected. We can only expect to hear more of this on the presentation of the East India Budget in the House of Commons for which no date has yet been fixed.

LADY DUBOULAY.

I cannot conclude this letter without referring to the very serious accident which befell Lady Duboulay. She is now happily better and her many friends all over India may safely count upon her complete recovery. The accident recalls to my memory the fatal fall which Mrs. Wajah, wife of Colonel R. A. Wajah, the famous Indian Survey officer, had in 1896. She succumbed to injuries caused by falling from her horse over the cliff in the beautiful forest road between Narkanda and Bagi, about forty-five miles from Simla. Lady Du Boulay fared better but her escape was providential.

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RAJABAZAR BOMB CASE.

ACCUSED'S ASSOCIATION WITH PULIN BEHARI DAS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 25.

The main feature of the hearing of the Rajabazar Bomb Case at Hastings House yesterday was the statement by a Crown witness who employed Soshunka that the alleged bomb apparatus could not possibly have been meant for an acetylene generator.

The witness in question, Mr. Craig, of the Linde Ice Factory at Bellaghatia, said he was connected with the factory over five years. He knew Soshunka who worked in the factory for sixteen months as a welder. Soshunka learned the dry acetylene process of welding which was new in India at the factory. Witness examined the clamps and discs of exhibit, and said they were not useful to the factory. The discs were cut by the hammering and not by the oxyacetylene process. Witness some times assigned work to Soshunka outside. Hammers and chisels were supplied by him to the parties, when they worked outside. The stool block shown to witness appeared, from the chisel marks, to have been used in cutting the clamps and even discs.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bagram, witness said that the oxyacetylene process did not involve the process of generating acetylene gas. The firm had to generate acetylene gas and Soshunka had some time to work in that line.

Are not clamps used in acetylene generators?—No.

Do you know the carbide chamber in the acetylene generator?—Yes.

Is it not that it is held together by clamps?—No. It is held together by screw bars.

Would not you call those bars clamps?—No.

Will not clamps serve the same purpose?—No.

What is the use of the bars—to put the contents air tight?—Clamps would not serve that purpose.

LATER

The hearing of the Rajabazar bomb case was resumed to-day before Mr. Panton at Hastings House.

Mr. Bagram replying to Mr. Pugh's arguments in connection with the evidence of Pulin Das of Dacca, said that the prosecution was not entitled under sections 53 and 54, of the Evidence Act, to prove bad character.

Mr. Sen argued that the acts on which the evidence in question was based were not only not identical but not even similar to those with which the accused were charged. If the accused Chandra Sekhar and Soshunka were not charged with Pulin Das it was futile for the prosecution to adduce evidence of their association with Pulin Das.

The Judge reserved his decision on the point until Monday.

LETTER BOMB CASE RECALLED.

Nalini Nath Mazumdar, a Sub-Inspector of the Calcutta C.I.D., deposed to the search of the room in 119 Upper Circular Road occupied by Boroja and Kalipada Ghosh. Witness identified the search list.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bagram witness said he came to know from the "barriwalli" (landlady) that Boroja "occupied" the room. He could not say if the barriwalli had made any statement to that effect. Sub-Inspector Mahendra Mukherji might have had instructions to search the particular witness. Witness only assisted him. He did not see a man by the name of Keshab Ghosh there. The "barriwalli's" son was standing outside the room. He could not say if the son's name was Baroda.

Do you know Hari Charan Mandal's case?—Yes.

He was an accused in the letter bomb case?—Yes.

You supervised the case?—I searched the house of Radha Nath Dass in connection with the case. I supervised the case in Court.

The case was found to be a bogus case?—Yes.

And it was found that the letter-bomb was smuggled into the room by the informer?—The informer was suspected.

The accused was discharged?—Yes. The name of the informer is Radha Nath.

The hearing was adjourned.

ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT.

BENARES PROFESSOR'S COMPLAINT.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, April 25.

Moulvi Abdul Jalil, Professor of Persian in the Queen's College, Benares, Fellow of the University and a member of the Board of Studies, has sued Ramdial Agrawalla and Ramnarain Lal, local publishers and Professor Ismail Khan, of the Christian College, in the Court of the District Judge, claiming Rs. 5,000 damages for alleged infringement of copyright in the publications containing Persian selections for the Matriculation, Intermediate and B. A. examinations.

The defendants say that the University announced the syllabus only and not the book, and that there was no copyright in the plaintiff's selections.

The plaintiff deposed that he had to make extensive readings before he made his selections and he brought experience of twenty-five years to work. He was asked to make selections by the Board. Mr. Cole, Registrar of the Allahabad University, and Mr. Rust, Assistant Director of Public Instruction, were examined among others and further hearing was adjourned.

A Hyderabad (Sind) correspondent writes as follows:—

It is interesting to find that many hundreds of Jesalmiri Sochies, barbers, goldsmiths and even male relatives of public women, who have been settled here for about a century are still devoted to the ruling family of their motherland. As soon as the information of the death of the Maharaja of Jesalmere reached here, all the male Jesalmiri residents not only closed their shops and suspended business for some time, but got their heads, beards and moustaches shaved. The women also met in one place and made local mourning in the usual Oriental way as if a very near relation had died. The Muhammadans also observed mourning in some way.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

TABLET TO THE REV. JOHN CAMERON.

A pretty ceremony was performed at the St. Andrew's Church of Scotland, yesterday evening, when a large congregation attended to witness the ceremony of the unveiling of the tablet of the Rev. John Cameron, late Senior Presidency Chaplain.

The Divine Service was conducted by the Rev. Thompson, who in the course of his sermon, dwelt on the life and career of Mr. Cameron.

In opening his discourse the Rev. Thompson said he felt it a great honour and privilege to be called upon to deliver a few words touching on the life of this great man.

In his early days Mr. Cameron served as Chaplain with the Highland Light Infantry the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders and the Scottish Borders, and was always looked upon by the officers with great affection and esteem. It is a privilege that Mr. Cameron first proved himself a chaplain of exceptional gifts and it is to him that the establishment of the Scottish chaplaincy there, is to be attributed. It was at the request of the Government of Bombay that Mr. Cameron came to this Presidency to succeed Mr. Henderson in 1908 and during the ten years that followed he not only served as Chaplain and Senior Presidency Chaplain but also took an active part in the work of the Scottish Orphanage, the Scottish Education Society, the European Relief Association, the Windows' House, the Y.M.C.A. and the Bible Society.

Unfortunately it was at a time when he was labouring with untiring zeal for the good of his flock and the propagation of the Church that Mr. Cameron was called to his rest on the 15th May 1913.

Mr. Thompson said in conclusion, "we shall always cherish his memory, and think of him as a preacher of remarkable spiritual might and a man of noble ideals." After a few hymns and psalms by the congregation, the Service came to a close.

OUTPUT OF GOLD IN INDIA 1913.

A MINING ANALYSIS.

In the course of an Editorial Note, "The Times" reviewing the year's gold output in India says:—

The Kolar goldfield, as the locality in which the mines are situated is called, is one of the most remarkable of its kind in the world, says the writer. With one exception—the Balaghat—all the companies have distributed in dividends sums considerably in excess of their respective capitals, and the mines seem yet a long way from their ultimate destiny of mere holes in the ground. The famous Mysore Mine—the premier property during its career of about thirty years—has produced gold to the value of over fifteen lakhs of rupees, and has distributed in dividends not less than £7,414,000 in dividends on a share capital which has been increased from £150,000 to £905,000. The Oregum, has produced gold to the value of £6,639,000, of which £2,214,000 has been paid to the shareholders, equivalent to 68½ per cent. on the Ordinary shares and 87½ per cent. on the Preference shares. The Nundydroog has produced £5,276,257 in gold and distributed £2,009,768 in dividends. Even the Balaghat, viewed as a whole, last year's results were quite satisfactory; both the Mysore and Oregum companies produced more gold than ever before in their history. In consequence of exceptional expenditure on plant and development the profits of the Mysore declined, but the Champion Reef and Oregum had increased profits as well as larger outputs. The Nundydroog alone suffered a diminution in output and a loss of profits, but this was due to a deliberate temporary restriction of production pending the opening of new bodies of ore. Now that the underground position is improving, an increase in production is looked for before very long. Another satisfactory feature has been the augmentation in almost every case of the ore in reserve; the increase is not, except in the case of the Nundydroog, important, but the figures indicate progress nevertheless. It is a characteristic of the Kolar ore bodies to vary in quality, and most of the mines have experienced poor zones as well as rich ones. At present the Mysore has struck one of these less remunerative zones, but the lode is strongly and well defined in the deepest workings, and there is every expectation that the mine will again show an improvement as development progresses.

STEAM VS. ELECTRICITY.

A little more than a decade ago the mines, which are all under the same management, decided to substitute electrical for steam power, and the wisdom of this step has been repeatedly demonstrated since. Costs have been steadily reduced, with the result that it has been possible not only to increase the tonnage mined, but by lowering the limit of profitability, to increase the lives of the mine. The persistent decline in working costs has been a noteworthy feature, and last year witnessed a further reduction in some cases. The Mysore costs declined from 22s. 8d. to 22s. 5d. last year, which compares with over 40s. in the early days before the use of electricity, air compressing machines, and rock drill. The Oregum, too, effected a saving of 1s. 10d. last year, but the Champion Reef and Nundydroog report an increase, due, in the latter case, to the reduced tonnage treated. A fresh innovation lately has been the installation of new slime filter plants, which have resulted in a better extraction and increased profits generally. Prospects for the current year are regarded hopefully, though the special element of risk incidental to mining should not be overlooked by investors, even in the remarkably successful Kolar field.

The ravages of plague in Karachi have been very severe, and the Old Town is to a large extent deserted. The people have migrated in large numbers to "camps" on the new island. The Zoological Gardens have been closed for some weeks, and the inmates are reported to be suffering from plague.

SIR HENRY PROCTER.

FAREWELL MEETING OF INDIAN CHRISTIANS.

A large number of Indian Christians

met on Saturday in the grounds of the American Marathi Mission School, Bombay, to bid farewell to Sir Henry E. E. Procter, President of the Bombay Y. M. C. A. on the eve of his departure from India. The meeting which was held under the auspices of the Byculla Branch of the Association was largely attended.

Mr. B. N. Athavle said they had met there that evening under circumstances which would cause regret to everyone who was a friend of the Young Men's Christian Association, for their honoured guest, who after having been at the head of the Association for a number of years, had resigned his position to go Home. They would all be sorry to lose him, but it was a matter for great satisfaction that he was not going to sever his connection with the Y. M. C. A. The amount of good that Sir Henry Procter had done to the Association could not be exaggerated. The head office and the branches of the Association had been able to have buildings of their own during his regime, and these owed their existence in a large measure to him. During his tenure of office the Association had achieved results un-dreamt of by its founders, and the development of the work had been marvellous. Though he had resigned his position as President of the Bombay Y. M. C. A., Sir Henry was going to occupy a position on the Association at Home, which would enable him to watch the work not only in Bombay but the whole of India. Everybody would rejoice to hear that Sir Henry would be visiting India every year during the cold weather. There was not a single centre of Christian activity in Bombay with which Sir Henry had not associated himself. They all wished him a safe voyage Home. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Dalvi said Sir Henry's word was a bond in the commercial world of Bombay, and his was a character which was worthy of being held up to admiration in a commercial city like Bombay.

SIR H. PROCTER'S REPLY.

Sir Henry Procter, who, on rising to reply, was received with loud cheering, said he felt very much in leaving Bombay where he had spent more than twenty-five years. He had been President of the Bombay Association for a number of years. What little he had been able to do, had been largely through the help of friends. From the time he took up the Presidency, the Central Committee had given him great help, and he appreciated the marvellous amount of work put in, among other Secretaries, by Mr. Frank Anderson. The work of the Association had developed and was developing in a most marvellous way. He was particularly sorry to leave India, because the present were the most interesting times. The religious development of the country was going on at a tremendous pace. They were now reaping what their predecessors had sown years ago. He saw many old religious crumbling and the people looking for something else. The responsibility on those professing Christianity in India was therefore enormous at present. They must show in their life what Christianity meant. They must reflect Christ in their life so that the people around them could see what it meant. Sir Narayan Chandavarkar said, a few years ago, with a full sense of responsibility, said that Christianity was slowly and steadily premeating the whole of India. And this was bound to go up as long as they lived their life up to Christ's teaching. The members of the Association stood in Bombay before all people as servants of Christ, and the spread of Christianity in this city would depend upon the manner in which they lived their life. He concluded by thanking those present for the honour they had done him and the kind words they had said about him that evening.

WEEK-END CABLE ETTERS

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 25.

A "Press Communique" states:—In connection with the recent reduction in cable rates the Government of India have approved of a proposal submitted by the cable companies for the introduction of a system of week-end cable letters which will at present apply to messages between India and the United Kingdom, Germany, South Africa, Australasia and the Far East. The rates for these messages will be one-fourth of those for ordinary telegrams exchanged with these countries with a minimum of 20 words (including the prefix of the service indication denoting the nature of the cable letters), and they will be dealt with telegraphically throughout. They should be despatched so as to reach the sending office not later than Saturday night and will be delivered to the addressee the following Tuesday. The above arrangement will be brought into effect from the 1st May, 1914.

A STEAMER ENGINEER'S HEROISM.

AWARDED MEDAL OF ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, April 25.

The Royal Humane Society's medal and certificate have been presented to Mr. P. S. Bapty, Third Engineer on board the S. S. Bhadrar, which belongs to the B. I. S. N. Company, for saving the life of a Burmese boy on the 29th of September last who fell into the river at Tavoy from a boat. Bapty seeing that the child was being carried away by a strong tide, jumped into the water and with the child in his arms was carried down the stream for about a mile when he was picked up by a boat.

The presentation was made on the steamer by Mr. P. H. Browner, the local manager of the B. I. S. N. Company, in the presence of a large gathering.

ALL INDIA NEWS N. RF.

The proprietors of the "F. " announce that the new Rotary machinery plant ordered by them will be shipped from London next month.

A life-size portrait in oils of Sir Ralph Benson has now been got ready and this will be unveiled by the Chief Justice on the 27th at the Madras High Court. The portrait has been subscribed for by some members of the Provincial Judicial Service in the presidency.

The Committee of the Indian Mining Association has decided, after discussion, not to recommend that members should share in the cost of the proposed visit of Sir Thomas Holland to the Jherriah coalfields to investigate questions concerning the occurrence of "trap" and the difficulties of underground water. It is not expected, however, that this decision will prevent Sir Thomas Holland's visit to India next cold weather.

The Colombo Customs preventive staff made a clever arrest on Saturday on board the B. I. Palitana. Among the arrivals by that ship from South India was an Afghan and on a search being made of his belongings over two pounds of opium were found in his possession. He was produced before the Principal Collector of Customs later in the day by Mr. John Ferdinandz and fined Rs. 1,000. The fine was paid.

The Anniversary of the Shahbad Arya Samaj, in the Karnat District, was to come off on the 11th and 12th current, but the anniversary learns the Arya Patrika, has been stopped by order of the Police Department. A few months back the anniversary of the Halahar Arya Samaj in the same district was also stopped under orders from the Police Department. In neither case is the cause of police interference known to the public.—Punjabee.

The Hon. Mr. Bhurgiri, who had intended to proceed to England on the 18th instant as the representative of Sind on the Congress deputation, was unable to do so owing to grave domestic reasons. The Hon. Mr. Srinivasa Sastri has decided not to go. Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu and Babu Prithvi Chandra Roy will sail in a couple of weeks as the delegates of the Bengal Congress committee, and Pandit Bishan Narayan Dar and Lala Lajpat Rai will sail sometime in May.

A Bankipore correspondent writes:—No body knows what the Public Works Department in charge of the special works in connection with the capital, propose to do in the matter of building the Secretariat, the Council Chamber, the High Court and the other buildings. Nobody further seems to know if the final sanction of the Secretary of State has been received or not. The rumour—I think the latest—is that this year, only the plinth of the Patna High Court will be built.

Mr. Bainbridge Fletcher, Imperial Entomologist of the Government of India, who had been spending some days in Ceylon, returned to India on Sunday. He went over chiefly to examine the fumigatorium, which is used to fumigate imported plants and seeds as a preventive against the introduction of pests. He also saw the apparatus at work, about which he will make a report, the idea being to install fumigating machinery at the South Indian ports through which plants and seeds are now received without treatment.

As suggested by Mr. K. S. Jassawalla of London, the Hindu Sabhas of Calcutta unanimously passed a resolution in their general meeting held on the 19th April to hold a "Cow Conference at Calcutta in December next, and it was also decided that in this Conference the representatives of all Panjab, Goshals, Gorakshini, Sabhas and other Sabhas from various parts of India, interested in the matter should take part to consider the important question of cow protection by all loyal and peaceful means."

It is stated that Sergeant-Major Rumsby of the Calcutta Mounted Police, who is next in rank to the late Inspector McGill, has submitted a petition direct to His Excellency, Lord Carmichael, on the question of his supersession. This officer has rendered twenty years' service in the Mounted Force and his claims it is said, were overlooked two years ago when the late Inspector McGill who came in from the army was appointed to the Inspectorship sanctioned for the Mounted Police. Now that the vacancy has again occurred, the Sergeant-Major fearing this his chances of obtaining the appointment are not large, has petitioned His Excellency.

As regards the question of the Indian mail service, the matter is still being considered by the Government in England and India, but it is hoped that the new tender forms from the British Post Office will shortly reach the Government of India. It is believed that there will be three alternative tenders, one for the acceleration of the present mail service, two for a bi-weekly service to Bombay, and three for a bi-weekly service alternatively to Bombay and Karachi. As soon as the details of the new tender forms are settled, the British Post Office will issue the forms to the public, and as the existing contract expires on January 1st, 1916, it is obvious that the issue cannot be long delayed.

A departmental circular has been issued by the Postmaster-General of Bengal, pointing out that information has been received that postmen are in the habit of soliciting gratuities at certain seasons—Christmas, the Holi and the Durga Pujas especially—from the public whom they serve. Such practices are now absolutely forbidden, and it is intimated that any postal servant who has been proved either to have asked for a gratuity or to have accepted one, will be dismissed. The Bhawanipore Police are enquiring into the strange disappearance of a revolver from Mrs. Law's boarding house, in Lower Circular Road, the property of Captain Christello. The revolver was removed from a stable where it was lying.

By an order dated the 31st ultimo, the Government of Madras direct that Advisory Committees to assist in determining the number and location of liquor shops be appointed in 96 unions, specified in an appendix to this order. The Committees will consist of—(1) the Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar (President), (2) the Union Chairman, and (3) the Police Inspector. The Committees are to be guided by the instructions of the Government of India in their Resolution, dated 15th August 1907, regarding the number and location of shops to be allowed in any area. The Board has been requested to issue such subsidiary instructions as it may consider necessary on the subject, and to submit a report in due course on the working of these Committees.



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AXIOMATIC: What the Oxyphator will not cure nothing will.

A. G. King, Esq., Overseer—P. W. D., of Mysore, Coorg, under the date of February the 12th, 1914, writes as follows:—

Dear Dr. Katz:—

In reply to your kind enquiry of the 20th ultimo, I have much pleasure in saying that after following your instructions, I am now completely cured of my Constipation, and feel stronger and healthier in every way.

With my very best wishes,

I remain,

Faithfully yours,

(Sd.) A. G. KING.

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WHIPPING IN INDIA.

SOURCE OF HORRIBLE ABUSES.

A 'WHOLLY DISCOURAGING JUDICIAL PUNISHMENT.

The April number of the "Humanitarian" contains the following article by Sir Henry Cotton:—

The tendency of mankind is to become more and more humane. This is a consolatory reflection which may always encourage us when we contemplate the barbarities which still disfigure our civilisation. However repulsive a retrospect of the past may be, it affords a reason for comparative satisfaction with the present and for confident anticipation of improvement in the future. In this vein I would address those readers who are interested in the abolition of the lash in India as well as in England. It is true that the cruelties that were formerly practised in India under our methods of judicial administration were simply appalling. We may read in an official report of one hundred years ago of wretched creatures still hobbling about whose right hand and left foot had been cut off as a judicial punishment. I have seen in the archives of my old magistracy a letter from Warren Hastings making short work of the squeamishness of one of my predecessors who had hesitated to inflict this penalty on a criminal. You may see curious papers regarding the impalement of dacoits of which this order is a specimen: "You are directed to attend the body of Tunnoo until the sentence is executed, which will not be complete until three days after the body is impaled." And here is a flogging sentence: "25 to 50 stripes every seven days for six months for theft." The perpetration of these atrocities was, of course, an inheritance handed on to us from the Moguls, but they prevailed under British rule towards the close of the eighteenth century, and it is some consolation that they are now altogether revolting to the conscience of everyone.

HISTORY OF FLOGGING.

And so the history of flogging as a judicial punishment in India is not wholly discouraging. It is certainly not a creditable episode in our administration. I do not know how much flogging did not prevail during the earlier years of the nineteenth century: it was practically unchecked. But in 1834, Lord William Bentinck, among many other wise and benevolent measures which have led the Indian people to class his name inseparably with that of Ripon, decided that no amount of expediency would justify a civilised government in allowing this barbarous punishment to continue, and directed its abolition. When the Indian Law Commissioners, with Macaulay as their President, presented their draft criminal code in 1837, they deliberately

excluded flogging from the list of punishments, and to this day it is not included among the punishments of the Indian Penal Code. Reactionary influences, however, soon made themselves felt, and in 1844 an Act was passed with authorised whipping. But it was hemmed in with restrictions and does not seem to have worked serious harm on the community. Then came the Mutiny with its stern repression and the indiscriminate flogging of offenders followed in its train. The enactment of the Whipping Act VI of 1864 may be fairly described as one of the unfortunate legacies of the Mutiny.

The operation of this Act became a source of horrible abuses to which I have referred in my pamphlet on Corporal Punishment in India, which was published by the Humanitarian League four years ago. I have no need to describe again the unpleasant features attending the infliction of whipping. In 1878 there were 75,223 judicial floggings in India; in 1897 the number was 60,087, and in 1910 it was 43,054. These are the worst years in my recollection, but the number was always excessive. It has always been most frequent in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, where in 1878 the number was 34,349, and in 1897, 24,818. Public opinion, which in this case was led by the British Indian Association in Calcutta, at last rose in revolt against it. I had the satisfaction of pestering Lord Morley, with questions on the subject when I was in Parliament, and it was undoubtedly under pressure from Home that a Bill to amend the Whipping Act became law in 1909.

WHAT THE LAW ALLOWS.

This law in itself does not go very far towards improvement. The authorities in India made it quite clear that they were not enamoured on the measure which had been fathered on them. Such petty offences as casual and ordinary theft are still punishable by whipping. There is no provision suspending the operation of a sentence until an opportunity has been afforded for appealing against it. But the power of inflicting whipping is now permitted to first-class magistrates only. In respect of juvenile offenders punishment is limited to fifteen stripes (instead of thirty), and political offences are no longer punishable with whipping. Above all, public opinion, through the growth of a public Press and the extension of education, now exercises an influence which in former times it certainly did not. The result has been a most salutary reduction in the number of floggings inflicted as a judicial punishment. In 1909, the number was 12,559; in 1910, it was 9,876; in 1911, 9,519, and in 1912, for which the India Office appear to be unable to give complete figures, it was under 9,500. If these figures seem to us to be bad enough, they are, at all events, an immense reduction on those which prevailed before the new law came into force.

We are indebted to our friend Mr. Swift MacNeill for the pertinacity with which he pursues this question in the House of Commons. The two provinces in which whipping is now most prevalent are United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and Burma. In the United Provinces the number of cases in 1911, was 2,992, and in 1912, 2,662; in Burma it was in 1911, 2,158, and in 1912, 2,205. In Bengal the

ULSTER RALLY IN HYDE PARK.

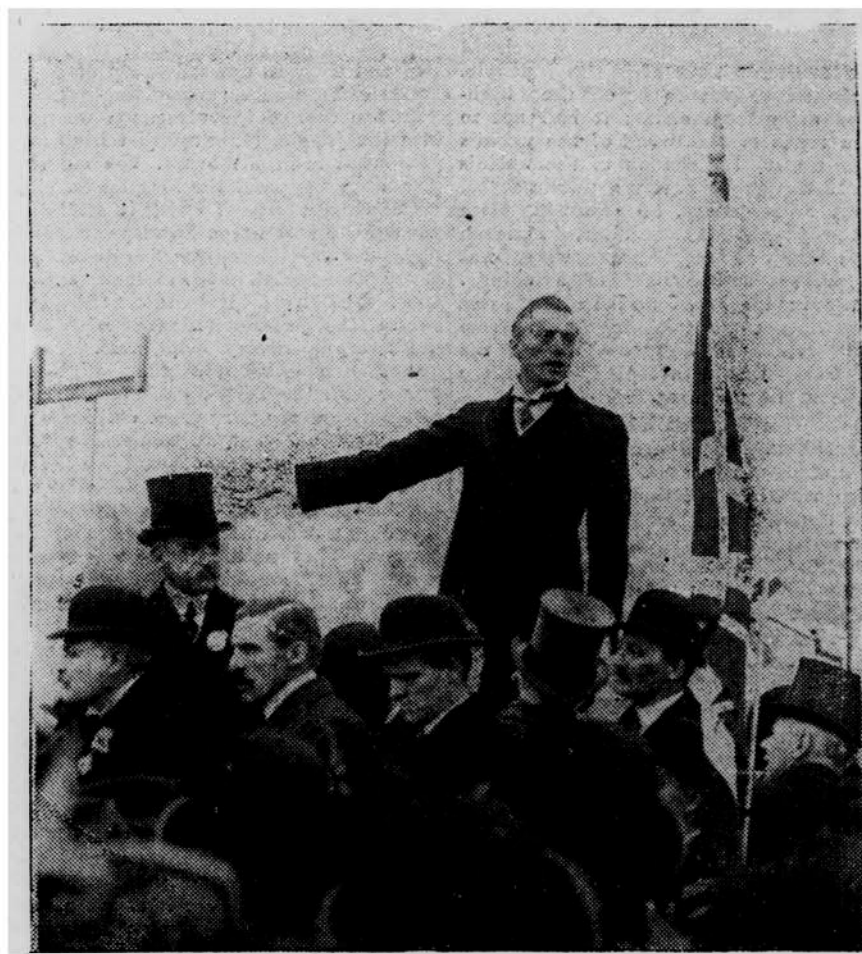


Photo by Topical Press.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain speaking.

figures for 1912 were 689, and in Madras 684. The contrast shows how much leeway there is yet to make up in the United Provinces and Burma. The extraction of information from the India Office can only be likened to the extraction of a tooth, but I hope that Mr. MacNeill will continue to maintain his pressure upon the Under Secretary of State until the peccant provinces are brought into line with other part of India. Of the two provinces Burma is really the worse, as the population there is comparatively so small.

PROPOSED STATE OWNERSHIP OF NEW COALFIELDS.

MINING ASSOCIATION'S SYMPATHETIC ATTITUDE.

(Associated Press.)

COLCUTTA, Apr. 25.

In March last the Committee of the Indian Mining Association had under consideration a proposal of the Hon. Mr. W. A. Lee to ask the Government of Behar and Orissa to consider the advisability of having all coalfields at present untouched, acquired by the State. It was contended

that the question of insecurity of titles and injury done to coal properties by improper and unsound working had been much in evidence in recent years and that it had become more and more manifest that State ownership of coal lands had many advantages. He accordingly proposed to ask the Government of Behar and Orissa to consider the matter with a view to providing improved conditions for the employment of capital in coal mining wherever new coalfields should be developed.

Before approaching the Government he asked whether his proposal received the Committee's approval. The question was then carefully discussed by the Committee and considered to be one which deserved careful investigation. They had, however, considered it desirable to have private information as to the views held by Government officials before putting the matter officially before the Government and the Hon. Mr. Lee was informed accordingly. The Hon. Mr. Lee has reported the result of his enquiries and the Committee decided that there could be no objection to the Hon. Mr. Lee bringing forward his resolution in a private capacity, but have stated that they thought sympathising with the Hon. Mr. Lee's views, preferred not to associate themselves with the resolution officially.

THE CRIMINAL MIND.

ACCIDENTS AS A CAUSE OF MORAL INSANITY. FUTILITY OF PUNISHMENT.

The dividing line between the criminal lunatic and the criminal who can fairly be held accountable for his actions and consequently liable to punishment is notoriously a vague one, says "The Times." In strict law only one degree of irresponsibility was formerly recognised—that of complete mental derangement. It is not enough that the accused appear to have acted without reasonable motive or cause. He must be shown to have been in fact suffering from a mental infirmity of such a nature as to be ignorant of the nature of his act, or if aware of its nature to be unaware that it is wrong.

THE MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACT.

This exceedingly strict view is often relaxed in practice, but, even so, it obviously can take no account of a large number of persons who, without being insane, can hardly be regarded as normally responsible. Efforts have, therefore, been made to provide for these with a view to sparing society the unwelcome and useless task of continuing to punish them. These efforts found expression in the Royal Commission on the Care and Control of the Feeble-minded, the recommendation of which have now become law in the shape of the Mental Deficiency Act. This Act, however, rather unfortunately as it would appear, has limited its provisions to persons who "from an early age" have shown signs of "feeble-mindedness" or "moral imbecility." The person who becomes a moral imbecile as the result of an accident or from other cause is still outside the scope of the Act.

That such "accident" cases occur is well known to medical men. The following instance was communicated by Dr. Parker Wilson of the Royal Commission:—A man met with an accident and got concussion of the brain; this was followed by drunkenness; he got very intemperate and cut his throat. On being discharged from hospital he took to drink again and attempted to murder his wife. A term of imprisonment followed. He was then reported to the police as a feeble-minded drunkard and sent out of prison. A short time later he cut his throat and attempted to murder his wife. The doctor concludes:—"I cannot certify him, I can only keep on sending him out. . . . When he goes out again he will either murder his wife or cut his throat. He is only one of a type." Unhappily, the necessary qualification of the Act "from an early age" would not apply to this case.

AN INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

Criminals of this intermediate class may be divided into two main groups—the feeble-minded and the morally deficient. Feeble-minded are by far the most numerous, though the morally deficient have become better known to the public as a result of the efforts of various crime novelists. Gentlemen like "Arsene Lupin" and

"Raffles," who take no crime for the love of it and who appear to lack all sense of social objections, to exist, but they are rare feeble-minded criminals, on the other hand, abound. Here are a few typical instances:—

A boy, aged 16, was admitted to an asylum with the history that he had been subject to mania and moral insanity. His father stated that he took a shovel of live coal and asked the baby to pour paraffin on it. After leaving he was a vanboy, but was unable to keep his place.

A nurse-girl, aged 18, underwent a sentence for attempting to set fire to a dwelling-house. In three cases there had been mysterious fires in houses in which she was employed and once a child was burnt to death. She was generally discharged from her places for dishonesty and once for cruelty to a child. There was a history of a fit in childhood. She was a girl of pleasing appearance and had passed the fourth standard education. In employment congenial to her she worked well, but at other times was idle and mischievous.

The criminal tendency in these cases seems to depend to some extent on the fact that the criminals are not able to cope with ordinary people in earning a living. They commit all kinds of crimes, but appear to retain in most instances enough moral sense to know that they are doing wrong.

THE MORALLY INSANE.

Quite different is the case of the moral "lunatic" (or, as is sometimes erroneously called, moral imbecile). Here we are dealing with persons of intelligence, and frequently, great personal charm. They are insane upon one point only—social obligation. They recognise no moral law; nor they are aware of moral responsibility. The amazing careers of these people make strong appeal to the imagination. Many of the great adventures of the world, e.g. Joseph Balsamo, and, if certain of his critics are to be believed, even perhaps Napoleon the Great, belonged to this class. Writers of all ages have delighted to recount their doings. Rare as they are, modern life probably contains more of them than is generally suspected, their success, for to be immoral is too often to hold a patent of success in a moral community—shelters them from detection. Nevertheless cases which seem to suggest an aberration of this character—on a smaller scale—are not infrequently met with. Recent criminal records contain names with them which are little short of amazing.

Recently at the Rochester Quarter Sessions the Recorder ordered an inquiry into the mental condition of a young woman named Leslie Plant, who had pleaded guilty to a charge of theft. Her criminal record, which was given in Court, is remarkable and includes, in addition, a long list of thefts and frauds, convictions on three separate charges of bigamy. Although her origin was comparatively humble, she successfully posed for years as a university graduate, a trained nurse, a woman of means, and ward in Chancery, and all her matrimonial dupes were men in good positions. But, it was stated, on a previous appearance before a Criminal Court, grave doubts as to her responsibility had been expressed by competent medical opinion.

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AT THE GURUKULA.

THE SCHOOL OF THE ARYA SAMAJ.

The following interesting article on the Gurukul by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, appears in the "Daily Chronicle":—

Everyone who has read of Indian education has heard of the Gurukula, where the children of members of the Arya Samaj are educated. It is the most characteristic expression of the spirit and doctrine of the Arya, and round it have gathered all the suspicions attached to this aggressive religious body. It has therefore been frowned upon by Governments, reported upon by police officers, and condemned by most Anglo-Indians. I found that by travelling during the night it was just possible for me to visit the school within the space of a week-end, and I sought sleep in a train that proceeds from Delhi to Hardwar at the rate which appears to be a mile an hour with frequent long stops between stations.

In the early morning I reached Hardwar, where the Ganges finds its gateway from the mountains to the plain. The station was crowded with pilgrims some evidently having come from very far on that universal and eternal quest for what is to cleanse the soul from sin. Jungle-clad hills looked down upon us, and we started on foot in air which bit with the snap of an English autumn morning. When the river bank was reached the view upwards opened out and the nearer hills were seen to be bending humbly at the feet of great snow-clad Himalayan pinnacles which rose over all like the spires of a gigantic cathedral. Every river ripple, every hill thicket, every snow field was lit by bright sunshine. A *humsar*—a slender raft of bamboo rods lashed over airtight kerosene tins—lay on the shingle. Upon it we were launched into the current, and in the twinkling of

apostles of Swami Dayanand's teaching. Their living was to be got not from Government service and not from twisting the law, but from callings, like medicine, agriculture and teaching, directly associated with the everyday lives of the people. Hence the school had to be off the high-roads and away from cities; it had not to be within reach of the sound of the world's strife nor under the shadow of the world's smoke. It was to be partly a public school and partly a monastery. So Munshi Ram sought the jungle. A zemindar, stricken in health and childless, whose wife was devout, made a present of a village. Tigers lay in its lands and in the rains wild elephants came splashing down from the hills. But the Ganges embraced the domain, the gift was accepted, and there Munshi Ram lit his fires.

THE GURUKULA.

The Gurukula is approached through kitchen and flower garden by paths fragrant with rose and jasmine. Its playing fields lie round it and its dormitories are built in squares at its centre. Over its entrance-gate flies the flag bearing the sacred word OM, the Eternal, of the Vedas. There hundred boys are now there. They must be between six and ten years of age when they enter, and they stay till they are 25. They are handed over to the legal guardianship of Munshi Ram, now known by the title of Mahatmaji. He is their father and they are his sons. At four o'clock they rise from their hard deal beds, do physical exercises and bathe in cold water. Worship follows. In the hottest weather they go bareheaded and barefooted. "They may have a hard life," smiled Mahatmaji, "and we must discipline them to it." A yellow robe is the school badge. Whilst they are at school they see little of their parents, but an annual gathering attended by thousands of people is held in the college grounds and parents go to that. Special huts are put up and the crowd is like an old English fair.

KING MANOEL'S CONSORT.



Photo by Central News.

Queen Augusta Victoria of Portugal in the costume of a Portuguese Peasant.

an eye we were in mid-stream. Over deep pools we floated leisurely, then the river-bed below suddenly began to race under us, the *tamer* heaved and bumped, the water splashed up, and the slender raft rushed down rapids to find peace in another pool and be again caught in the grasp of other eddies and races. Twisting and whirling and splashing, the river hurried its burden along; monkeys chattered as we passed; strange things of the jungle peeped out and returned to the shelter of the long grass. On a sandy bay we landed, and a path, so dusty and so hot, led us into the jungle. The yellow grass rose far above our heads; the cool mountain winds refused to follow us; the sun smote us. At last we came to a long, straight road partly shaded by trees. Far ahead we could see a flag at the end of a tall mast—the Gurukula was in sight.

MUNSHI RAM.

In 1901-02, when Munshi Ram, pleader at Jullundur, weary of the world, repelled by the ways and the fortunes of the law converted from his unbelief and devoted to the religious propaganda of Swami Dayanand, sought peace and work, he came to the jungle near Hardwar to found a school. The Arya Samaj had decided to put Dayanand's views on education into operation; Munshi Ram, having listened to lessons in English being given to his sons, had concluded that the system was all wrong and had drafted a report on the subject, and the Samaj invited him to be the head of the new institution. He had had no experience, but he had ideas.

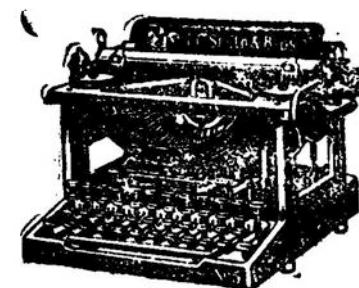
Where was the school to be placed? "Away from men," said the devotees. For it was to be no Government college to turn good Indians into poor Englishmen who would uproot their own sacred culture from their hearts and put nothing but weeds in its place. The boy who was to go to the Gurukula was to be taught his own Indian culture, he was to have wisdom brought to him through the medium of the vernacular; Sanskrit was to be the classical language which was to colour his thought; the religion of the pure Vedas was to be his atmosphere; the learning and the tongue of the West were to be on his curriculum, but they were to be a subordinate influence. And when school days were over the boys were to go out into India, learned in the holy books, with religion in their hearts,

listening to their teachers—for the lecture is largely employed at the Gurukula. Classes ended, there is a hearty rush to the playing grounds, each pupil as he passes the Master bowing at his feet and with an upward sweep of his joined hands doing him reverence.

In the cool of the afternoon we walk out into the jungle, Mahatmaji telling us as he goes what is in his heart. The clothing, the grouping, the pose, the long staffs, curiously recall the pictures of walks in Galilee which we used to look at on Sundays in our young days—I alone, in my English dress, being an incongruous speck in the tableau and its setting. The West blazes into the glory of sunset, the half-moon already high overhead pales into a silvery brightness. The long grasses become silent as the night air becomes still, the rustling of restless things is heard with sharp clearness, chilliness settles down upon us. The Gurukula is in darkness. But the blaze of fires comes from the dormitory doors in the centre. Chanting voices fill the quadrangles. On mats on the grass squat little white figures sitting like Buddha images. They neither move nor take notice of us. They have finished their communal worship and are now alone in silent contemplation.

Within, the house-masters bend by a fire blazing in a hole dug in the centre of the floor, and round them, with the fire in their midst, sit their pupils. They are performing the Agnihotra, one of the most ancient Vedic ceremonies. In the light of the gleam we see the master dip a spoon into a bowl in front of him and throw something upon the fire. Up leaps the blaze and the little voices chant in unison: "We offer to God, omniscient, the giver of knowledge, the light of lights." Then there is a pause and the fire goes down. Another offering is sprinkled upon it and it flares again, filling the long room with a yellow glare and making grotesque shadows dance on the walls and ceiling. And again the little voices chant: "Oh God, we offer to thee who are all in all." So on through pause and gleam and chant until the ceremony is over and he fire dies down, and the moon and the stars alone give light in the courts of the Gurukula.

Again we hold out our hands whilst a servant pours water upon them, and shoeless we squat on mats to eat our evening meal in the open air. The Ganges is rushing past at our feet making a soothing murmur amongst the shingle. The fluffy plums of the tall grasses catch up the moonlight, and the jungle glimmers as though it were laden with dew. Eerie sounds wandering from far off in the wild make me think of ghosts and lost souls. As in a dream I hear someone saying: "All we want is to be allowed to worship God in peace. Is that sedition?"



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FASHIONS OF TODAY.

(From our Correspondent.)
LONDON, April 9.

The question of what to wear for the Easter holidays is becoming a pressing problem, and those whose purses are rather narrow will be glad to know that, side by side with the fashions for frills and flounces and elaborate draperies and costly trimmings, the plain but smartly-cut and well-tailored coat and skirt holds its own. Provided with such a new and smart tailor-made costume no woman need fear looking badly dressed. Then, as cold winds and rain are a painfully possible peril at Easter, one of the new travel or sports coats would be a desirable possession. Perhaps the most generally useful are those in blanket cloth; some of the newest are made with a cape over the loose coat, rather resembling the style of the Inverness. If something smarter is desired, very handsome wraps can be devised in corduroy velvet. For young girls the knitted sports coats, with caps and scarves to correspond, and in colours to match the tweed or cloth skirt, are very becoming.

A DAINY BLOUSE.

Always with the approach of warm weather the dainty lawn blouse makes its appearance. Not that it is ever entirely abandoned, but sunshine, or at least expectation of sunshine, is necessary to call forth its full charm and variety. The very pretty design for such a blouse which is given in our illustration will certainly find many admirers. The great feature is the gathered neck, which is one of the latest and prettiest fancies of fashion where blouses are concerned. Otherwise the blouse is very simple. It fastens easily down the front, where the edge is finished with a scalloped embroidered border. The collar and the cuffs are also embroidered, and the gathered neck is finished by a ribbon bow.

A PRETTY CHILD'S FROCK.

For little girls, the long-waisted style of frock, with a gathered or kilted skirt, is always becoming and convenient, and the pretty example of this style which is shown in our illustration will be very welcome to any mothers who want to supply some little maiden with a smart new frock for the holidays. For this frock blue serge is suggested as the most suitable material, with a vest and collar either of cream flannel or of white cotton poplin. The design is very simple. The long-waisted bodice has the shoulder and the shoulder-cap cut in one, and the sleeves are then set in with a few gathers. This saves all trouble in dealing with armholes. The little skirt is slightly gathered except just in front, where it is arranged in kilted pleats. The waistband is of plain, black patent leather.

A BECOMING COSTUME.

There is a charm about costume, as distinguished from the coat and skirt, that everyone must feel. It has a harmony and completeness of its own, and the very pretty design given in our sketch shows these advantages to good effect. The costume could be carried out either in a woollen or a cotton material. A rose-pink ratine or faced cloth would be specially effective. The character of the bodice depends, as will be seen, largely on the cut of the sleeves, which are set into the bodice in the Raglan style; the seams are stitched and finished with buttons and buttonholes. The draping of the skirt is artistically managed, and the lap-over seam in front continues the line of the fastening of the bodice, and is finished in the same way with one large button. The collar and the wide sash are of black satin.

MODERN INDIAN PAINTINGS.

NEW CALCUTTA SCHOOL AT SOUTH KENSINGTON.

At the India Museum—or, to speak with official correctness—the Indian Section of the Victoria and Albert Museum—there is now open an exhibition of paintings of the "New Calcutta School."

The English public, with its long indifference to the art of India, may not be deeply excited to learn that a New Calcutta School exists. But, says "The Times," its existence is a fact of real interest, and we hope that before the exhibition closes, at the end of May, many will have become acquainted with the examples of its work. The paintings are for the most part lent by the India Society of Oriental Art, Calcutta. These have already been shown in Paris this spring, and added to them are a number of specimens lent by Mr. E. B. Havell and Dr. A. K. Coomaraswamy, together with a painting by Abanindro Nath Tagore, the leader of the school, lent by the Queen.

It is, of course, to Mr. Havell more than anyone else that the school owes its productivity and perhaps its existence. As head of the Calcutta School of Art, he worked with ardour and success for a revival of the national traditions in painting. The sight of Indian students imitating with tame and unconvincing brush the academic models of the West led him with a noble rage. He brought together a collection of Indian works of art and fired the students of Calcutta to follow in the lines of their fathers and eschew the corruptions of Europe. Those who know Mr. Havell's books know with what eloquence and passion he has advocated the claims of India to have produced great art in the past. He has not perhaps converted the world to his views; but he has made a brave breach in our English ignorance and indifference; and, whatever opinion we may form about the ancient art of India, or about the art of the recent revival he has done so much to inspire, we can, but acknowledge that this was a good work to



do. Who cares to see the models of Europe aped from the outside by clever young Calcutta painters? A thousand times better that they should turn their own rich world of legend and romance to the beauty of actual life in India and paint in the way their inborn instincts prompt.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE FARTHER EAST.

Let not the visitor to South Kensington expect too much. These paintings are no tremendous revelation; they disclose no commanding genius. Much is tentative, experimental; one feels a mixture of elements and influences; and what wonder? A long traditions has been broken; the irruption of Western ideas cannot be shut out and ignored. In a moment we see these artists striving to recapture the spirit of the old art of India; but, while they aim at excluding the influence of Europe, it is curious to note how often they turn to the Farther East, to Japan, which of all Oriental countries keeps most alive its genius for paintings.

One of these artists was, indeed, entirely trained by Japanese teachers, and his drawings show it. This is Gogonendra Nath Tagore, whose brother Abanindro is the most prominent figure in the school and the master of most of the artists represented. The two most ambitious are on silk and mounted in Japanese fashion *Kakemono*, and though thoroughly Indian in character, fine in colour and design, one is conscious of an attempt to emulate the broader spacing and more sweeping brush of the Japanese style.

In a very interesting series of early drawings by Mr. Tagore (Nos. 25-42), illustrating the story of Krishna and his life among the cowherds, we find much of the gaiety and charm of the real Indian art which is free from Persian influence. Such work as the set of drawings to Omar Khayyam seems altogether less fortunate; fresh radiance of colour is here exchanged for a sombre glow, as if in imitation of Chinese paintings on mellow brown silk. Mr. Tagore, like most of his pupils, lacks power of line; but for colour his gift is undeniable.

Of the other artists perhaps the most interesting are a Nanda Lal Bose, who helped Mrs. Herringham to make the copies of the Ajanta frescoes exhibited in the upper gallery of the Museum, Asit Kumar Halder, and Kiindra Nath Mazumdar. Ishwara Prasad and Sami-us-Zama are painters who have been inspired by the Persian tradition, and their drawings show an extraordinary skill. The danger of the school has been a tendency to make up for weak design with prettiness of colour; but among the younger members there are signs of recovering the truer of the ancient Indian style.

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ROGER BACON. THE SEVENTH CENTENARY.

Oxford is intending to do tardy honour to one of her greatest sons. On June 10 there is to be a Roger Bacon celebration to commemorate the seventh centenary of the philosopher's birth in 1214, and the proposal is to erect a statue in his honour in the University Museum and to raise a fund for the publication of his works, says the "Daily Telegraph." It is really high time that something should be done to keep green the memory of a man who, like Aristotle, "boxed the compass" of all knowledge existent in his day. He has been curiously and shamefully forgotten. He lived, as we have said, in the thirteenth century, yet it was not till the eighteenth that his writings were unearthed from the accumulated dust of 500 years. In 1733 Dr. Samuel Jebb published an edition of the "Opus Majus," the editor himself being the father of that Sir Richard Jebb, the physician, who figures in the pages of Boswell's "Johnson." Then another century had to elapse before any further notice was taken of Bacon. In 1843 Mr. Victor Cousin discovered in the library at Douai a manuscript which turned out to be Bacon's "Opus Tertium," not being at the time aware that there was also a copy at the Bodleian Library, Oxford. The only copy of a third work of Bacon, the "Opus Minus," or at least of a portion of it, is likewise in the Bodleian, and was edited for the Rolls Series by Professor Brewer in 1859. If the arrangements of the committee are carried out, and the necessary money is forthcoming, we shall have at last, in 1914, seven hundred years after the learned doctor's birth, a complete edition of his works, under the most careful editorship which our age can produce.

HIS CAREER.

Of his actual life we know little. He seems to have been born at Ilchester in Somersetshire, and to have been educated at Brasenose College, although Merton has also laid claim to the merit of his youthful training. Promising students of the University were accustomed at that time to proceed to Paris, and Bacon's progress in theology and mathematics secured him the degree of Doctor in Divinity, besides the honour of being considered by the Parisians as the ornament of that university. On his return to England he entered the convent of the order of Franciscans, probably persuaded to take this step by the celebrated Grossete, Bishop of Lincoln. It was

the time when Henry III. was battling with Simon de Montfort and his Barons, and Bacon and his family had been stout partisans of the King. Nevertheless, Robert Bacon—uncle of the philosopher—did not hesitate to tell Henry that peace was impossible between him and the Barons unless Pierre Desroches, Bishop of Winchester, was dismissed from his councils; while young Roger Bacon—according to the chronicle of Matthew Paris—added to a similar effect that the King had to beware of the self-same perils which sailors encounter on the sea, namely, "pierres" and "roches."

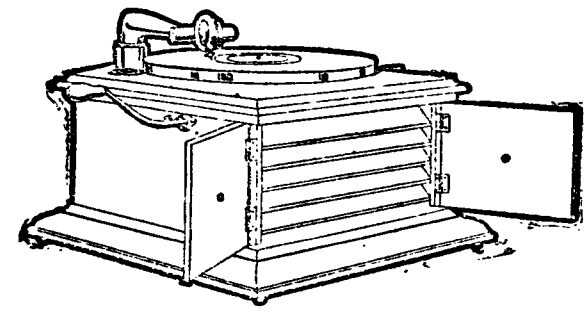
The rest of his life was filled with his scientific work, produced in the midst of continuous difficulty and discouragement. Pope Clement IV. interested himself in the philosophical achievements of the friar, and it was indeed owing to his sympathy that the "Opus Majus," "Opus Minus," and "Opus Tertium" were ever written at all—in the incredibly short space of fifteen or eighteen months. But Bacon himself was under the ban of his superiors, and it was by no means easy to plead the cause of science among men who were either contemptuous or hostile, particularly when the unhappy student was lamentably in lack of money. What his contemporaries thought of him is abundantly clear. He was in their estimation a conjurer, in league with the devil, and he was held to practise the blackest of black arts. Friar Bacon's study, which was situated on the old Folly Bridge, was supposed to be the scene of many nefarious transactions in necromancy and magic. In it was kept the wonderful head of brass which Roger Bacon constructed, with the aid of Friar Bungay, to speak to him in mystic oracles of things past, and present, and to come. Once it was consulted as to the best way to render England impregnable; but when, after a long silence, it at last condescended to speak, the monks were busy with some devilry and neglected to listen to the solemn words. Of that head the only thing that remains is the brazen nose over the portals of the college which bears its name to the present day, and is the solitary relic of a great Oxford philosopher. It was, perhaps, no wonder that Bacon was subjected to such damaging suppositions at the hands of his superiors and coevals, for, as Wood says, in his "Antiquities of Oxford," the monks and friars "knew no more of a circle than its property of keeping away evil spirits, and they dreaded that religion itself should be wounded by the angles of a triangle."

FORECAST OF THE FUTURE.

But later Science has done justice to one of the hardest of her speculative students and inquirers. Bacon is supposed to have invented gunpowder, and to have anticipated the modern magic of mesmerism. He was as great a thinker as his famous namesake, Francis Bacon, and has many points of resemblance to the later philosopher. Listen to the Franciscan of the thirteenth century as he forecasts in his cell the possibilities of a coming age: "There shall be rowing without oars and sailing without sails; carriages which shall roll along with unimagined speed, with no cattle to drag them; instruments to fly with, with which a man shall be a spring more artificial wings, beating the air like the wings of birds; a little mechanism, three fingers long, which shall raise or lower enormous weights; . . . and bridges over rivers, which shall rest neither on piles nor columns. So, Roger Bacon dreams, in his treatise "De Mirabilibus," a dream full of the instinctive prophecy of genius.

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Nor mitigate your cough
By coughing all the day.

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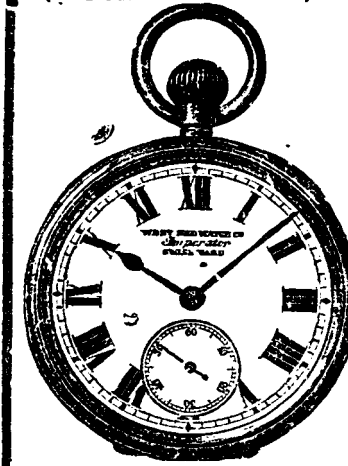
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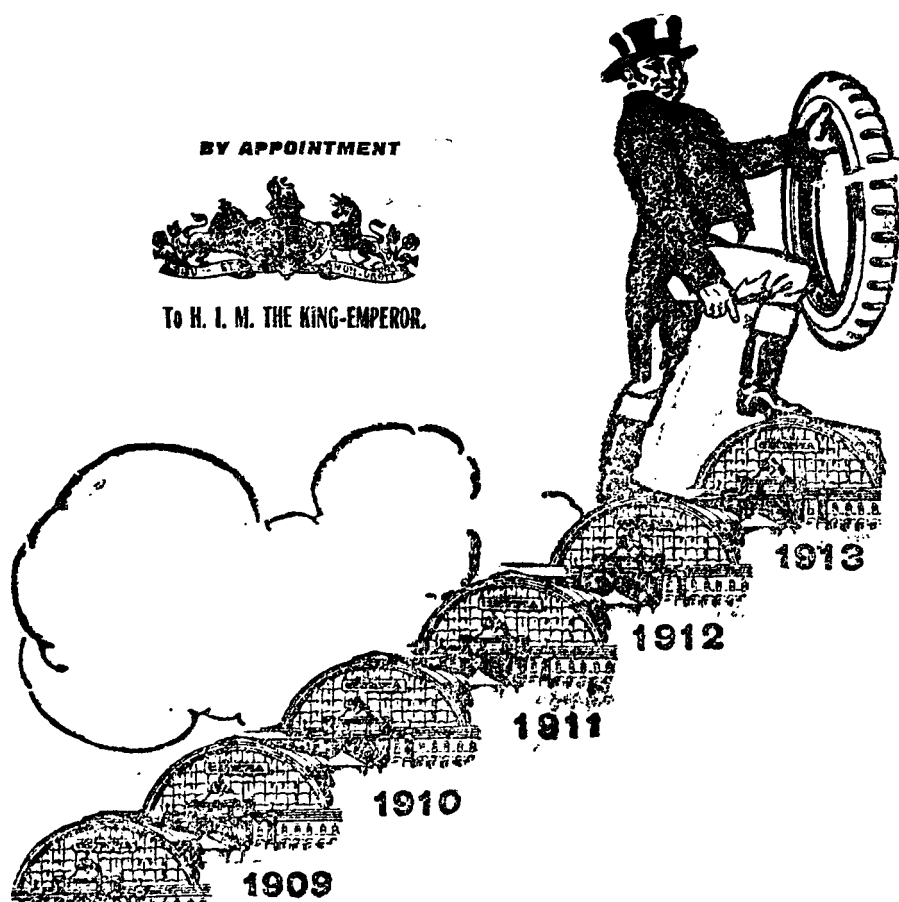
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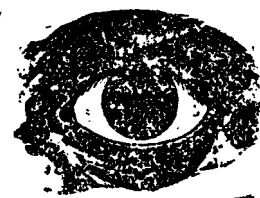
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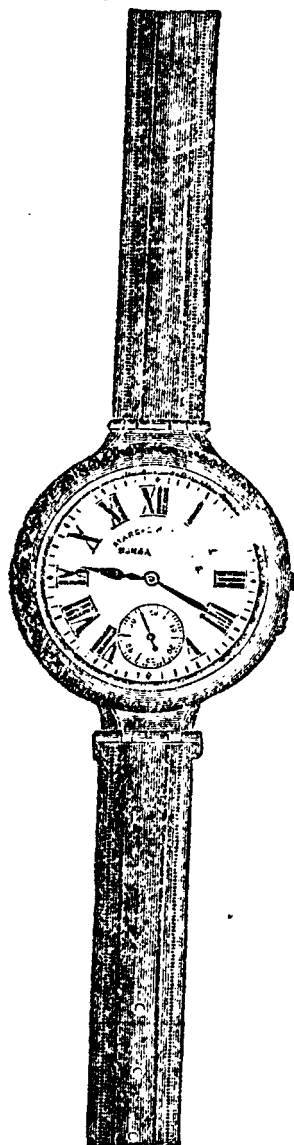
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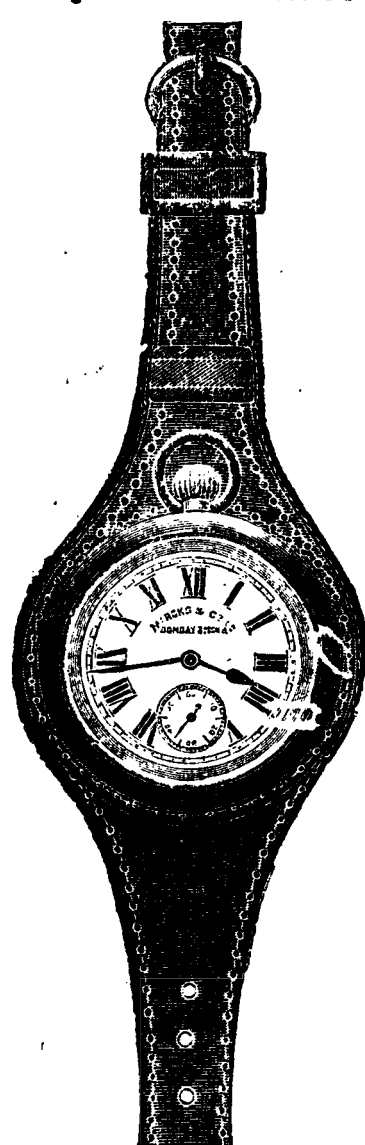
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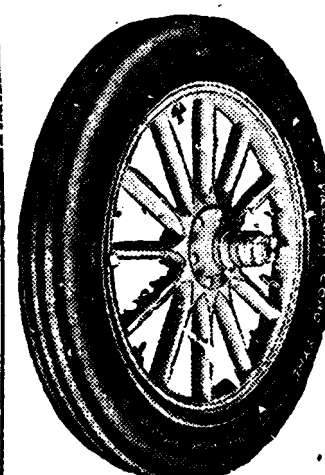
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